

الشرق الأوسط

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Algeria	6.00 Din.	Israel	1.50 N.S.	Norway	6.00 N.K.
Australia	1.75 S.	Italy	1.00 L.	Portugal	200 Esc.
Belgium	37 B.F.	Japan	100 Yen	Spain	166 Ptas.
Canada	1.30 Can.	Korea	100 Won	Sweden	6.00 S.Kr.
Czechoslovakia	160 C.S.	Laos	1,000 Kip	Switzerland	2.00 S.Fr.
Denmark	6.60 D.Kr.	Libya	1.00 Dinar	Taiwan	1.00 N.T.S.
Egypt	100 P.	Luxembourg	37 L.Fr.	Thailand	50 Baht
Finland	6.00 F.M.	Malaysia	1.00 Ringgit	Turkey	1.00 Lira
France	100 F.	Mexico	16.00 Pesos	U.S.A.	1.00 D.
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Netherlands	2.00 Gld.	U.S.A. (P)	1.00 D.
Greece	200 Dr.	Norway	6.00 N.K.	U.S.A. (F)	1.00 D.
Hong Kong	100 H.K.	Poland	100 Zloty	U.S.A. (S)	1.00 D.
India	100 Rupee	Romania	100 Lei	U.S.A. (T)	1.00 D.
Indonesia	1,000 Rp.	Soviet Union	1.00 Ruble	U.S.A. (W)	1.00 D.
Iran	100 Rial	South Africa	1.00 Rand	U.S.A. (X)	1.00 D.
Italy	1.00 L.	South Korea	100 Won	U.S.A. (Y)	1.00 D.
Japan	100 Yen	Sri Lanka	100 Rupee	U.S.A. (Z)	1.00 D.
Korea	100 Won	Taiwan	1.00 N.T.S.	U.S.A. (AA)	1.00 D.
Laos	1,000 Kip	Thailand	50 Baht	U.S.A. (AB)	1.00 D.
Libya	1.00 Dinar	Turkey	1.00 Lira	U.S.A. (AC)	1.00 D.
Luxembourg	37 L.Fr.	U.S.A.	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AD)	1.00 D.
Malaysia	1.00 Ringgit	U.S.A. (AE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AF)	1.00 D.
Maldives	1.00 Rufiyaa	U.S.A. (AG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AH)	1.00 D.
Mexico	16.00 Pesos	U.S.A. (AI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AJ)	1.00 D.
Morocco	20 Dirhams	U.S.A. (AK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AL)	1.00 D.
Netherlands	2.00 Gld.	U.S.A. (AM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AN)	1.00 D.
Norway	6.00 N.K.	U.S.A. (AO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AP)	1.00 D.
Poland	100 Zloty	U.S.A. (AQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AR)	1.00 D.
Romania	100 Lei	U.S.A. (AS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AT)	1.00 D.
Soviet Union	1.00 Ruble	U.S.A. (AU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AV)	1.00 D.
South Africa	1.00 Rand	U.S.A. (AW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AX)	1.00 D.
South Korea	100 Won	U.S.A. (AY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (AZ)	1.00 D.
Sri Lanka	100 Rupee	U.S.A. (BA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BB)	1.00 D.
Taiwan	1.00 N.T.S.	U.S.A. (BC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BD)	1.00 D.
Thailand	50 Baht	U.S.A. (BE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BF)	1.00 D.
Turkey	1.00 Lira	U.S.A. (BG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A.	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BJ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (P)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BL)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (F)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BN)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (S)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BP)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (T)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BR)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (W)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BT)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (X)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BV)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (Y)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BX)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (Z)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (BZ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CB)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CD)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CF)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CI)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CL)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CN)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CP)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CR)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CT)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CU)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CV)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CX)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CY)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CZ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (CZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DA)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DB)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DC)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DD)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DE)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DF)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DG)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DI)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DJ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (AZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DK)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DL)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DM)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DN)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DO)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DP)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DQ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DR)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DS)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DT)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DU)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DV)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DW)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DX)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DY)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DZ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (DZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EA)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EB)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EC)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ED)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ED)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EE)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EF)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EG)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EI)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EJ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (BZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EK)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EL)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EM)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EN)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EO)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EP)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EQ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ER)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ER)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ES)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ES)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ET)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (ET)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EU)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EV)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EW)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EX)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EY)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EZ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (EZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FA)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FB)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FC)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FD)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FE)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FF)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FG)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (CZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FI)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FJ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FK)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FL)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FM)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FN)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FO)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FP)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FQ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FR)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FS)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FT)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FU)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FV)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FW)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FX)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FY)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FZ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (FZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GA)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GB)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GC)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GD)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GE)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GF)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GG)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (DZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GI)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GJ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GK)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (ED)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GL)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GM)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GN)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GO)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GP)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GQ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GR)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GS)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EL)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GS)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GT)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GT)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GU)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EN)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GV)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EO)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GW)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EP)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GX)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GY)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (ER)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GZ)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (ES)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (GZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HA)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (ET)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HB)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EU)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HC)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EV)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HC)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HD)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EW)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HD)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HE)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EX)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HE)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HF)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EY)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HF)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HG)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (EZ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HG)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HH)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (FA)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HH)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HI)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (FB)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HI)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HJ)	1.00 D.
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U.S.A. (FJ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HQ)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HR)	1.00 D.
U.S.A. (FK)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HR)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HS)	1.00 D.
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U.S.A. (FM)	1.00 D.	U.S.A. (HT)	1.00		

Ulster Moderates Hurt by U.K. Vote

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

CARRICKMORE, Northern Ireland — "Elections won't stop the violence here," said Patrick Grogan, a Roman Catholic resident of this rural town in County Tyrone. "The violence stops when they get out."

Mr. Grogan, an art teacher at a Christian Brothers school in nearby Omagh, stopped rocking in his chair and pointed to a low, squat compound about a quarter-mile down the hillside from his home.

The gray compound, visible through Mr. Grogan's living-room window, is the local outpost of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and British Army patrol units.

The outcome of Thursday's British general election appears to have done little to improve political conditions that might relieve the province's problem, the one behind 14 years of violence and more than 2,000 deaths.

British security forces remain in Carrickmore and in dozens of other armed encampments, and Roman Catholics such as Patrick

Grogan say they will not rest until the British have been pushed back "across the water."

If anything, the election seems to have fed dreams that violence and terror tactics can still force the British to leave.

Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, gained further stature in the election process it openly scorns. It lifted its share of the nationalist vote in Ulster to 47.6 percent, as against the 35 percent it achieved in an election last fall.

In doing so, Sinn Féin won a

seat in Parliament, but the victor, Gerry Adams from West Belfast, has no intention of taking that seat.

The moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party, which has struggled for more than a dozen years to gain a united Ireland through peaceful and democratic means, suffered a psychological setback. It also won one seat in Parliament, but its leaders had hoped that all the party's candidates in five predominantly Roman Catholic districts would go to London to lobby in the House of Commons for a sign of British movement on the problem.

Leaders in Dublin, where the IRA is outlawed, are worried that nationalist terrorism in Ulster represents a potential menace to the Irish republic, particularly as unemployment creates recruits open to the IRA's pledge to overthrow the old orders on both sides of the border.

Thursday's results cast a shadow on the Forum for a New Ireland, an organization established in Dublin two weeks ago to urge London and the Unionists to join in a search for a united Ireland. It was hoped that a strong showing by the Social Democratic and Labor Party would substantiate its assertion that it represents the desire of northern Roman Catholics for a peaceful solution.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland is expected to hold informal talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at next week's European Community meeting in Stuttgart, but no real movement is expected on the matter until the forum completes its work in defining the nationalist position on Irish unity, a document expected by the end of the year.

But Thursday's election, it is felt, also strengthened the hand of the Unionists.

While candidates of the Social Democratic and Labor Party and of Sinn Féin were canceling each other out, Unionist candidates opposed to Irish unity squeaked by with enough votes to win three of the seats in Roman Catholic strongholds.

This helped the Unionists, who draw their strength from the majority Protestant population, sweep 15 of the 17 seats in the province, further consolidating their position as the official political voice of the province.

"With 14 Unionists now in Parliament, they can put more pressure on Mrs. Thatcher to strengthen our relationship with Britain," said Q.E. Wylie, a public housing executive, at the Free Presbyterian Church in Magherafelt on Sunday morning.

On a pleasant Sunday, the countryside reveals few of the scars of 14 years of violence. Only inside the houses and the minds of the people are the reminders readily available.

Mr. Wylie says of Sinn Féin: "Every vote for them is a vote for violence. The Protestants don't believe in murder, but when one of our kind is murdered everyone asks, 'What's our boys going to do about this?'"

Inside his house in Carrickmore, Mr. Grogan says: "Any person killed in this struggle is not killed because he is a Protestant. It's because he's a member of the British regime."

Bomb Blasts in Belfast
The police reported that two bombs exploded inside central Belfast's security shopping zone Monday night, starting fires that caused extensive damage to two dress shops. The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Belfast. Nobody was reported injured.

The Irish Republican Army said in a statement that a "10-strong active service unit" had breached the security zone, assembled and planted the firebombs. The IRA has declared businesses a legitimate target in its campaign to undermine British rule.

The security zone comprises the city's main shopping area, which is surrounded by a high link-wire security fence.

Naturally, this includes private meeting rooms with full presentation facilities, 24-hour room service, a lounge bar and luxury restaurant.

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In Beirut, radios and newspapers reported a breakthrough at Israel's An-Nahr detention camp in southern Lebanon. The reports said disorder at the camp was the worst since last summer's Israeli invasion. The camp has about 5,000 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners.

The prisoners have been restless since the anniversary of the invasion on June 6. The fatal shooting of an inmate who tried to escape Sunday set off riots, according to newspaper and radio accounts. Newspapers said that 10 to 20 pris-



INQUEST — Anna Calvi, the daughter of Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker found hanging under a London bridge last June, arriving at a London Coroner's Court Tuesday. It was the second inquest into her father's death, the first bringing in a verdict of suicide, a decision that the banker's family contests.

White-Rule Extremists Sentenced in Pretoria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA — Two advocates of white rule in South Africa were sentenced Tuesday to 15 years in prison for plotting to overthrow the government, blow up the road to the multiracial Sun City resort and assassinate black leaders.

Justice T.H. Van Reenen told the men, both former members of an extreme rightist group, that white men had full rights in the democratic process in South Africa and there was no excuse for their actions.

It was the first time since the late 1950s, when members of the outlawed Afrikaner Resistance Movement were convicted, that South African whites have been convicted on charges of direct terrorist activities.

The judge said the men had dropped bombs on the road to Sun City and had collected more explosives than were used in the May 20 car bombing in Pretoria that killed 19 persons and wounded more than 200. The black African National Congress, which seeks the overthrow of white rule, claimed responsibility for that terrorist attack.

The two defendants, Jacob Daniel Viljoen, 41, and Hendrik Gerhardus Jacobus, 37, were both members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, an ultra-rightist group that opposes any concessions to the country's black majority.

They were also found guilty of plotting to kill a black Anglican bishop, Desmond Tutu, and the Rev. Alan Boesak, a mixed-race clergyman who heads the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Both are leading opponents of apartheid.

The charges against Viljoen and Jacobus, 25, include planning acts of violence against South African police stations and other facilities from a base in Mozambique last year and instructing at a base in Angola.

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of substance were still being discussed and that the talks were likely to continue Wednesday and perhaps Thursday. But he said the talks were certain to be over by the end of the week.

Greek officials said earlier that Mr. Papandreu was almost certain to announce the result of the talks before leaving for the conference of leaders of the European Community in Stuttgart Friday.

Mr. Papandreu, a Socialist who came to power on such slogans as "Out with the bases of death," has said the Americans will be given a maximum of 18 months to leave if no agreement is reached.

In return for letting them stay for a limited period, Greece has demanded much more U.S. military aid and a guarantee that Washington will not disrupt the balance of military power between Greece and Turkey.

The outcome of the talks will be an important indication of whether Greece, which has said repeatedly that it perceives no threat from Warsaw Pact countries, intends to remain in the Western camp, political commentators said.

The State Department has criticized Greece over provisions in a Greek-Soviet communiqué signed during a visit by the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai N. Tikhonov. They included Greece's support for the idea of a nuclear-free Balkans.

In April, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, canceled a visit to Greece after the government, in a dramatic last-minute move, downgraded the trip's status because of anti-Greek remarks he was alleged to have made.

Gandhi Visiting Norway
United Press International
OSLO — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India arrived in Oslo Tuesday for a three-day visit as the guest of Prime Minister Kari Willoch.

oners escaped. The Israeli command has denied the reports.

The Tel Aviv command also denied reports by Lebanon's state radio and television that Syrian and Israeli forces clashed with artillery, rockets and tanks for two hours Monday night in the Bekaa Valley.

On Tuesday, the Beirut newspaper An-Nahr quoted its Beirut-based correspondent as confirming the exchanges.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Australian Leader, Reagan Confer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said after talks Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan that he envisioned a role for Australia in wooing Vietnam back into the wider community of nations after years of isolation.

However, Mr. Hawke indicated Monday that his government planned no precipitous action in its policy toward Vietnam without consultations with Hanoi's anti-communist neighbors.

Mr. Hawke's Labor Party platform calls for resumption of Australian aid to Vietnam, but the government has yet to take that step, apparently because of opposition both in Australia and abroad.

British Liberal Leader May Resign

LONDON (AP) — After the resignation of two of Britain's opposition leaders in two days, David Steel, 45, of the Liberal Party said Tuesday he was contemplating stepping down.

It was the latest repercussions from Thursday's election landslide that gave the Conservative prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, a second five-year term with a huge majority in the House of Commons.

"I am by no means committed to leading the party into another election," Mr. Steel told the British Broadcasting Corp.

Report Urges Falklands' Defense

LONDON (UPI) — A parliamentary watchdog body, on the first anniversary of Britain's recapture of the Falkland Islands, said Tuesday that Britain should be ready to defend "Fortress Falklands" from Argentine attack on a "more or less permanent basis."

The report by the bipartisan Defense Committee was generally favorable to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's military stance on the islands but said it was uneasy about the strains the stance imposed on Britain's military deployment in the North Atlantic alliance.

The 11-member group questioned military officials, academics and commanders in London early this year, and eight members visited the islands to hear testimony from ground commanders and islanders.

Black Union Bargains in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The union representing 400,000 black gold miners began its first wage negotiations with the industry Tuesday and demanded a 30-percent pay raise.

The Chamber of Mines, representing the world's richest mining industry, issued a statement calling the demand "particularly unrealistic" in view of the faltering economy and "far more moderate" increases given other unions.

The leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, Cyril Ramaphosa, said, "We are hopeful, but after the Chamber of Mines statement we expect a bit of a fight." The union, the first recognized one for blacks in the century-old industry, is also seeking more vacation time and other benefits.

Egypt Accuses Israel on Sinai Pact

CAIRO (WP) — Egypt has accused Israel of violating the 1982 agreement governing the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula by maintaining a police or military presence at three of the 15 disputed points along the border between the countries.

According to senior officials here, Egypt formally protested the Israeli presence at the border points in notes sent to the Israelis on April 5 and April 30. Cairo also complained that Israeli planes using two new air bases in the Negev desert routinely violated Egyptian airspace over the Sinai.

Reached in Jerusalem, a senior Israeli military official conceded that Israeli police or soldiers were occupying the three points. But he argued that this did not constitute a violation of the withdrawal agreement because of Egypt's failure to agree to procedures for the stationing of soldiers from the Sinai Multinational Force at the border points. The Israeli official said that the air incursions have been accidental.

November Shuttle Flight Delayed

WASHINGTON (WP) — The 10th flight of the space shuttle, the first to have a secret mission, has been postponed indefinitely from its target date of Nov. 3 for the same reason that NASA almost lost a \$100 million communications satellite on the shuttle's sixth and most recent flight.

Space agency officials confirmed Monday a report in Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine that the shuttle flight, also the first to be flown solo for the air force, had been delayed indefinitely. Officials said they have no idea when it will be rescheduled. They noted that the air force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have an agreement that allows the service to preempt any scheduled shuttle mission.

Sources said the reason for the postponement was a "lack of confidence" in understanding why the second stage of a two-stage rocket built for the air force by the Boeing Co. failed to put NASA's Tracking Data and Relay Satellite in its proper orbit in April. The postponement will not affect the shuttle flight of Dr. Sally K. Ride and other astronauts later this month.

Sweden Urges Ban on All A-Tests

GENEVA (AP) — Sweden, warning that the nuclear threat to mankind was "drawing nearer and nearer," submitted on Tuesday the draft of a treaty banning all testing of nuclear weapons to the UN Committee on Disarmament.

Ambassador Britt Theorin of Sweden said that "no course would be more sensible" in the efforts to halt the arms race than a total ban on all nuclear testing.

Mrs. Theorin, who introduced the draft as the 40 nations on the committee resumed deliberations after a recess of six weeks, said that the powers possessing nuclear weapons had blocked an accord on such a step for more than 20 years. The Swedish draft would prohibit "any nuclear weapon test explosion in any environment" and would place a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions pending international agreements on conducting them.

Scientology Suit Rejected in U.S.

RIVERSIDE, California (LAT) — A Riverside County Superior Court judge has thrown out a suit by L. Ron Hubbard's estranged son contending that his father, the founder of the Church of Scientology, was either dead or incompetent.

Judge David Hennigan said Monday that he had been convinced by a declaration filed by Mr. Hubbard three weeks ago that the first of his science fiction writings was alive. The declaration was signed and fingerprinted by Mr. Hubbard and apparently authenticated by handwriting and fingerprint experts.

Mr. Hubbard, 71, had written in the document that he was "not a missing person. I am in possession of my own choosing. My privacy is important to me and I do not wish it or my affairs invaded."

For the Record

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Eighteen Poles ended a hunger strike Tuesday after the Polish ambassador said their relatives in Poland would be given exit visas for the Netherlands.

GENEVA (AP) — The U.S. and Soviet delegations held three hours of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks on Tuesday without the chief Soviet negotiator, Victor L. Karpov, who is still in Moscow reportedly undergoing medical treatment. The session was the second full meeting since the talks resumed Thursday after a 12-week recess.

RECIFE, Brazil (AP) — The fourth and last Libyan airplane detained in Brazil left Tuesday for Tripoli, ending a two-month dispute. Brazil had discovered the aircraft was carrying weapons bound for Nicaragua, not medical supplies as Libya had said when it requested landing and refueling rights.

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Soviet Claim on Jewish Emigration Rebutted by Emigrés in Jerusalem

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A group of Jewish emigrés whose parents, children and friends have been blocked from leaving the Soviet Union gathered Monday in Jerusalem to rebut a recent Soviet claim that almost all Jews who wished to emigrate have done so.

The assertion, made in a Moscow news conference last week by a member of the Soviet Union's officially backed Anti-Zionist Committee, has caused indignation in the émigré community. The Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry lists 2,240 émigrés here as having a total of about 8,000 relatives who want to leave, according to Ruth Bar-On, director of information for the council, and "we believe it is perhaps three times more," she said.

The Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee, comprising well-placed Soviet Jews, was formed about six weeks ago in apparent response to international criticism over the virtual cutoff of Jewish emigration. The number of Jews leaving the Soviet Union, which reached a high of 51,320 in 1979, dropped to 2,688 in 1982.

At a news conference in Moscow, one of the committee's members, Samuil Ziv, explained the decrease by contending that Jews "who want to leave have left the country."

The group that gathered in Jerusalem Monday rebutted the assertion simply by telling their own stories. There were 10 of them each with two or more people left behind, and they spoke somberly, often choking back tears.

There was none of the wit and merriment that ran through gatherings of would-be émigrés in Moscow in the 1970s, none of the sardonic humor that used to keep them aloft.

"My letters don't get there, their phone is cut off," said Fanya Gorenshstein. "We can't do anything. It's very hard, very hard. We have no hope anymore."

Her daughter, Etalina Godyak, a piano teacher, has been refused an exit visa since 1979. The daughter's husband is a physicist; their 10-year-old son, Anton, was killed at a Moscow school in November 1980, when an older boy hit him on the back of the neck with a karate chop, Mrs. Gorenshstein said.

For aging parents, the separation has been very painful. Asya Plashchanka, who came to Israel in 1977, left her daughter, Nathalia Rosenztein, and her son-in-law, Grigori Rosenztein, and her two grandsons. Mr. Rosenztein, a specialist in cybernetics, has been repeatedly refused since 1974 and has been placed under house arrest from time to time. The older grandson, Mikhail, 21, has been threatened with prosecution for refusing army service, despite a

stationing would have to begin before there was any chance of a negotiated arms-control agreement.

Citing a recent opinion poll that indicated that more than two-thirds of West Germans wanted the deployment at least delayed, Mr. Leinen called for a consultative referendum on the issue, an idea already rejected by the Bonn government.

"We do not accept the government has a legitimate right via a simple cabinet decision to bring nuclear first-strike weapons into this country," he said.

The opinion poll, conducted by the ZDF television station this month, indicated that 72 percent of West Germans favored further negotiations and postponing deployment.

It suggested that 60 percent of the supporters of both Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats favored a delay.

Among opposition Social Democrats, the figure was 84 percent.

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Pullout Pact Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

rivals for dominance among the city's 500,000 residents. Beirut radio stations said the fighting was preceded by abductions Monday of at least 12 supporters of the two sides.

In Beirut, radios and newspapers reported a breakthrough at Israel's An-Nahr detention camp in southern Lebanon. The reports said disorder at the camp was the worst since last summer's Israeli invasion. The camp has about 5,000 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners.

The prisoners have been restless since the anniversary of the invasion on June 6. The fatal shooting of an inmate who tried to escape Sunday set off riots, according to newspaper and radio accounts. Newspapers said that 10 to 20 pris-

oners escaped. The Israeli command has denied the reports.

The Tel Aviv command also denied reports by Lebanon's state radio and television that Syrian and Israeli forces clashed with artillery, rockets and tanks for two hours Monday night in the Bekaa Valley.

On Tuesday, the Beirut newspaper An-Nahr quoted its Beirut-based correspondent as confirming the exchanges.

Gandhi Visiting Norway
United Press International
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Congressman Hopes To Force a Political Solution in Salvador

By David Hoffman and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Representative Clarence D. Long, chairman of a key subcommittee controlling foreign aid funds, says he is insisting that President Ronald Reagan pursue political rather than military solutions in El Salvador.

Representative Long also says he plans to arrange a meeting between Salvadoran guerrilla groups and Richard B. Stone, the administration's special envoy to Central America.

After a 45-minute meeting Monday with Mr. Reagan and other officials at the White House, Mr. Long, a Maryland Democrat, broadly suggested that he would try to block the provision of additional military funds for El Salvador unless he was satisfied that the administration was seeking "in

good faith" a negotiated settlement of the Salvadoran civil war.

Referring to legislative authority over the purse strings, Mr. Long said, "We have the money, and I believe in the golden rule, that is, the gold makes the rules."

Mr. Long is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, whose members were called to the White House to discuss the administration's foreign assistance bill.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said after the meeting that Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his view of favoring "a dialogue" with leftist insurgents "leading toward an election," but ruling out negotiations intended to lead to a sharing of power.

Mr. Long said he was not pushing for "power-sharing" negotiations but, in comments to reporters, he seemed to be calling for negotiations beyond those approved by the administration and the Salvadoran government.

Earlier this year, Mr. Long's insistence on emphasizing political solutions in Central America led to Mr. Stone's appointment as special emissary. The former Florida senator was due to return Tuesday from his initial 12-day trip to the area.

The State Department would not say whether Mr. Stone would meet with representatives of Salvadoran guerrilla groups, which asked Thursday for a "direct dialogue" with him "to discuss ways to achieve a political solution" to the conflict in El Salvador.

"The guerrilla leaders have come to me, and I will make sure they meet with Mr. Stone," Mr. Long said.

Asked whether he would oppose further funds for El Salvador until such a meeting occurs, Mr. Long replied, "That's right."

Several recent developments, including the removal of Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Deane R. Hinton, the ambassador to El Salvador, have been interpreted as part of a U.S. policy shift toward greater military emphasis.

But Mr. Reagan denied in Monday's meeting that the personnel changes signaled a policy shift.

Mr. Long quoted Mr. Reagan as having agreed to pursue a "two-track" approach in El Salvador, relying on military and political efforts to end the civil war. His statement seemed significant because Mr. Enders was reported to have lost favor at the White House by espousing a "two-track" plan, although details of his proposal have not been revealed.



Police break up a demonstration on the steps of the cathedral in central Santiago by more than 100 artists and intellectuals who were demanding a return to democracy.

Chileans Hold 2d Day of Protest For Return to Democratic Rule

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The second day of national protest in Chile against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet began peacefully Tuesday with a boycott of stores and markets by housewives.

A broad base of labor unions and opposition political parties urged motorists to blow their horns in unison and called on housewives to beat pots and pans Tuesday night as an expression of their desire for an end to General Pinochet's regime and a return to democracy.

The first day of national protest was held on May 11, and the intensity of the feeling at that time reportedly surprised the regime. During that protest, the sound of horns and pots being banged spread through the city after midnight. Two persons were killed by gunfire in working-class neighborhoods.

"We will continue these days of protest until we reach the goal of

restored democracy in Chile," said Rodolfo Sepul, president of the powerful copper miners union. Mr. Sepul is facing prosecution under internal security laws for promoting the protest movement.

Since May 11, support for the protest has spread to a wide range of unions, professional associations and political parties. The parties are technically outlawed but have become increasingly active nonetheless.

Chile's economic problems are the underlying cause of the protest against the nearly 10-year-old military regime that installed General Pinochet as president.

A national plebiscite two years ago approved a constitution calling for General Pinochet to remain as president until 1989. But that was before the country fell in an economic recession that has pushed unemployment to nearly 30 percent and reduced real wages by 20 percent for those who still have jobs.

The economic crisis has severely shaken the middle-class base of support for the Pinochet regime and has alienated many people in the industrial and farm sectors.

But there is a strong political element in the unrest. Union leaders, students, and professionals, as well as the opposition Christian Democratic, Radical and Socialist party leaders, are stressing the need to restore constitutional democracy, with an elected congress.

The opposition is also calling for an end to the emergency powers that General Pinochet has used to arrest or exile opponents without

trial. There are an estimated 30,000 exiles.

After the first day of protest, the government moved to placate workers and debtors. The central bank has made it easy for private banks to refinance up to 30 percent of loans to farmers and businessmen, who have been refusing to pay off high-interest debts.

Copper workers were given a 3,000-peso (about \$40) bonus on Monday. Homeowners with mortgages in arrears are being given up to eight more years to make payments, using subsidized interest rates.

These actions are costing the Chilean government several hundred million dollars. Underwriting these measures are the international commercial banks to which Chile owes \$20 billion.

Harry Taylor, president of Manufacturers Hanover, the U.S. bank that has led foreign debt negotiations with Chile, came to Santiago Monday to assure General Pinochet that the country could reschedule \$3.4 billion in debt principal due this year and in 1984 and get an additional \$1.3 billion in new money to pay interest charges.

Car Is Bombed in Spain

United Press International

DURANGO, Spain — A bomb, apparently intended to blow up a truck carrying military explosives, instead wrecked a private car Tuesday, severely injuring the driver, authorities said. The police said they believed the bomb was planted by Basque guerrillas.

Rights Panel Assails Reagan on Hiring of Women, Minorities

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights says it is "disappointed and concerned" that President Ronald Reagan has not appointed more blacks, women and Hispanic Americans to full-time, high-level positions in the federal government.

Using data provided by the White House under threat of subpoena, the commission said Monday that there had been "a sharp drop in appointments of blacks" compared to those made by the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

The new report by the commission said, "Only 4.1 percent of President Reagan's full-time appointments have been black, compared to 12 percent of President Carter's appointees."

The commission also said there had been a decline in the number of women appointed by the Reagan administration. Women, it said, accounted for 12.1 percent of the Carter appointees and 8 percent of the Reagan appointees.

The study covers 980 presidential appointments in the first two years of the Reagan administration and 1,182 appointments made by Mr. Carter from January 1977 to October 1980.

Relations between Reagan and the Civil Rights Commission have been tense. The commission has repeatedly criticized the president's policies, and he is trying to replace three commissioners with his own nominees.

The report approved Monday, "Equal Opportunity in Presidential Appointments," gives, for the first time, statistics to evaluate an argument often made by Mr. Reagan's critics but always rejected by the White House.

Commission members also voted Monday to send Mr. Reagan a letter expressing concern about the "declining representation of minorities and women" in important policy-making positions in government.

"We urge that you make a major effort during the remainder of your present term to increase your appointments of members of these groups," the letter said.

The report said that under Mr. Reagan there had been "an apparent reversal of recent progress in increasing minority representation" among federal judges and U.S. attorneys. The judges and prosecutors, it said, play a key role in interpreting and enforcing the civil rights laws.

Of the 298 judges appointed by

Mr. Carter through October 1980, the study said, 16.1 percent were black and 15.1 percent were women. In contrast, it said, 2.5 percent of Mr. Reagan's 121 judicial appointees were black and 8.3 percent were women.

C. Anson Franklin, an assistant White House press secretary, defended Mr. Reagan's record, saying he had appointed 200 blacks, 130 Hispanic persons and more than 1,000 women to "important positions," including advisory commissions.

Mr. Franklin noted that Mr. Reagan had appointed a woman, Sandra Day O'Connor, to the Supreme Court and three women to cabinet-level positions: Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole; Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services; and Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations.

In the main part of its report, the commission did not tabulate the number of women, blacks and Hispanic people named to part-time jobs on advisory panels. Commission officials said that many of the panels had only limited influence.

But in a footnote, the commission compared Mr. Carter's and Mr. Reagan's records.

Twenty-one percent of all 2,816 Carter appointees were members of minority groups, compared with 7.6 percent of the 2,708 Reagan appointees, it said. Twenty-two percent of all Carter appointees, including holders of part-time jobs, were women, compared with 14.3 percent of the Reagan appointees, it added.

Kremlin Accord Denied by China

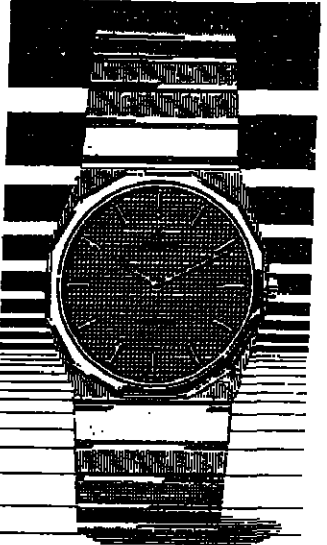
Reuters

BEIJING — China denied Tuesday that any agreement had been reached with the Soviet Union on opening consulates in Leningrad and Shanghai.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said in Tokyo last Thursday that China and the Soviet Union were negotiating the reopening of the consulates, which have been closed since the political split between the two countries in the early 1960s.

A slight thaw between the Kremlin and Beijing has taken place in the past year. The two Communist neighbors have renewed sports contacts and are expected to revive student exchanges in the fall.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Pope's Gamble

Pope John Paul II gambles by returning to Poland this week. The very fact that he is on his way indicates a degree of normalization sure to be useful to a Communist regime that suspended full martial law only six months ago. By his presence he will be bestowing on General Wojciech Jaruzelski a secular blessing of sorts that will be noted around the world. Any gestures and concessions the general makes to him will be widely taken as steps deserving a moderate response. If the pope can deal with post-Solidarity Poland, the authorities will argue to the Polish people and to the West, how can you not deal in turn?

It seems condescending to say that this Polish-born pope needs to be warned of the risks in returning to Poland. Who can know better the possibilities and limits of bargaining with the regime? The pope cannot fail to draw crowds of a size and devotion involving instant comparison with the slim public following that is available to General Jaruzelski.

These are John Paul's "visions," the moral and political force endowing him and those Poles for whom he speaks, not Lech Walesa, with legitimacy. The pope will have a public forum and presumably also a private opportunity with General Jaruzelski to press

his and the Polish bishops' demands for the release of political prisoners and for recognition of the people's right to speak through their own true representatives.

General Jaruzelski takes his own risks in allowing the return of the man whose electric first visit as pope, in 1979, catalyzed the popular mood that produced Solidarity. He has been easing certain aspects of martial law, although the threat of trial still hangs over former members of the Committee for Social Self-Defense, or KOR, and some Solidarity officials. For his pains, he is under evident pressure from some Polish colleagues and from their Soviet allies. The two groups view the imminent visit with evident misgivings.

But General Jaruzelski is under pressure, too, from Western countries, including the United States. They have indicated they are waiting for more advances before lifting the sanctions they imposed in response to the declaration of martial law. Poland's prospects of enjoying its historic economic situation rest not only on winning more trust from the Polish people but on shedding the regime's status as a pariah in the West. The visit of John Paul II is the key.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Genesis and Genetics

An important group of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders has called for a ban on introducing inheritable traits into the human gene set. The clerics are right to raise the issue, even though the technology they fear is still far off. But they are wrong to utter such a broad proscription on the basis of so little argument.

According to the book of Genesis, man is made in God's image. Does that make it sacrilegious for humans to change their own genetic makeup? Most theologians do not interpret their faith so literally. In any case the religious petitioners, surprisingly, do not rest their case on theology. They contend only that no one has a right to decide for future generations which genes should be preserved and which replaced.

The means to make inheritable changes in the human gene set are not yet in sight, but technology sometimes moves in unexpected spurts. Biologists hope within a few years to correct genetically based diseases, like sickle-cell anemia. The idea is to insert a copy of the normal human gene into the blood-forming cells of the patient's bone marrow.

Such a remedy would not outlast the patient. But the next step might be to apply the repair to patients' egg or sperm cells so that their children, too, would be free of the disease. This change, being inheritable, is the kind the clerics would prohibit.

What possible hazards could outweigh the immense practical benefit of curing a genetic disease? One contention is that if genetic defects were corrected throughout large populations, genetic diversity might be significantly reduced, to the detriment of general fitness. But random genetic changes and other influences may increase variety faster than any intervention could reduce it.

Another argument cites the difficulty of

drawing any clear line between remedying genetic defects and actively enhancing desired qualities of brain, brawn or beauty. The only way to avoid the social and political dangers, in this view, is to prohibit inheritable genetic change altogether.

But for that problem even to arise depends on the form in which the technology develops. Should genetic enhancement prove as cumbersome as artificial insemination, the fabric of society will probably withstand it. If genetic improvements can be advertised and sold like pharmaceuticals, the problems of control might indeed be vexatious.

Since there is no way of telling which form is more likely, it is premature to advocate a ban — unless, as is not here the case, the clerics did so on moral or theological grounds.

Three years ago, the representatives of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant groups asked the president's commission on ethics in medicine to study the implications of human genetic engineering. When the commission sought the advice of the three religions, it was told that gene-splicing could properly be used to harness nature for human benefit. None of the theologians then consulted advocated a ban.

Those now demanding a veto have acted at the persuasion of Jeremy Rifkin, director of the Foundation on Economic Trends and author of a new book on human genetic engineering. The group includes 21 Catholic bishops, the head of the Lutheran Church in America, the head of the Southern Baptist Convention, the founder of Moral Majority and leaders of other faiths. If they really want a ban, they should state it in their own terms and words rather than letting Mr. Rifkin be their only spokesman. The issue deserves more than a slogan without a rationale.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

What Now for Thatcher?

For Britain, the question now is what Margaret Thatcher will do with her resounding triumph and whether she will move even more boldly than she has to revolutionize its industrial society.

Mrs. Thatcher was swept back into power by the war in the Falklands and the war in the Labor Party.

The Falklands factor made her much more than a successful war leader. It convinced many voters that the resolute qualities she had shown in the South Atlantic were also the right ones to bring to bear on the economy. If 250 British dead was a price worth paying for the Falklands, 12-percent unemployment did not seem such a bad deal for making British industry efficient.

Mrs. Thatcher profited enormously, too, from her opponents. A four-year civil war sent Labor lurching to the left, leaving it with a leader clearly unsuited to lead and a set of policies that made it unfit to govern.

In this sense, the vote was not a landslide for Mrs. Thatcher. It was an exodus from the Labor Party. Britain badly needs a more credible opposition.

There is much to comfort the Reagan White House in Mrs. Thatcher's victory. For a start, it means that Britain will remain a loyal NATO ally and, in particular, that it will pose no problems for the deployment of cruise missiles later this year.

President Reagan, of course, cannot rely on the Democratic Party, despite its present lackluster performance, to self-destruct to anything like the extent of the British Labor Party.

And El Salvador and Nicaragua look more like vote-lost than Falklands-style winners. But Mrs. Thatcher won with an economy showing only stuttering signs of recovery at best, whereas the American economy is already moving along nicely.

The prime minister has much still to do to reverse decades of economic decline. The fear is that an unleashed Mrs. Thatcher will now replace the mixed economy with the free-market capitalism of the last century and swap the welfare state for the Victorian poorhouse. The signs are not entirely clear.

The truth is that the moralist, the pragmatist and the radical all vie for ascendancy within Mrs. Thatcher, occasionally triumphing in the wrong places. The moralist will encourage her to stick to a policy of fiscal conservatism, which has already made the situation deeper than it need have been, and which will delay recovery and indicate a continuing indifference to unemployment. The pragmatist will stop her from going far enough to deregulate, privatize and open to competition Britain's lumbering state monopolies and complacent big businesses, which is the only realistic strategy for ever making Britain prosperous and efficient. And, refreshingly radical as she has often been, a leader of Britain's Conservative Party can never be radical enough to sweep away the privilege, class attitudes and intolerance that still permeate the British establishment.

Given the alternatives, the Thatcher experiment deserves its second term. But her larger majority will not make that elusive British economic miracle any easier to attain.

—Andrew Neil of The Economist, writing in The New York Times.

FROM OUR JUNE 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Unrest in Somaliland

ADEN, Somaliland — The general uneasiness among the natives in British Somaliland has every appearance of developing into something far more serious, and it is possible that Britain will have more trouble with this possession. Shows carrying ammunition, the importation of which is strictly prohibited, except under stringent regulations, have been captured. The unrest is partly due to the success of numerous raids in Italian Somaliland. This has, to some extent, lowered the white man's prestige among them. This, together with the unsettled conditions in the vicinity, are sure indications that at an opportune moment, a rising is likely unless the natives can be prevented from obtaining arms.

1933: Expulsion From Berlin

VIENNA — Dr. Erwin Wasserbach, chief of the press department of the Austrian legation — who was arrested yesterday in Berlin by Prussian secret police under the direction of the Prussian premier, Captain Hermann Göring, and was later released and told to leave the country — has been named attaché to the legation in London. The Extrablatt newspaper states that Dr. Wasserbach was released after Foreign Minister von Neurath, who is in London, had telephoned Chancellor Hitler and President von Hindenburg and threatened to resign because Captain Göring had acted over his head. Meanwhile, Dr. Haberich, who was arrested yesterday in a roundup of Nazi agents, was expelled from Austria.

The 'Psychoprimaries': A Jump on '84

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In the beginning, a few states had primaries. Then, with all the publicity and tourism that accrued to primary states, every state had to have a primary. Then Iowa came up with "caucuses," a semi-primary of party workers, which permitted it to come up with a big news story without causing an invasion of New Hampshire, who are determined to hold the first primary.

Following the hoopla around Jimmy Carter's win in 1976 and George Bush's win in 1980, many more states are having caucuses.

Now, in a lunge to be the first to provide a launching pad for the next president, some states are having "straw votes." These do not gather the votes of registered voters as in a primary, nor do they form the expressed opinion of a state party's rank and file as in a caucus; they sample the preliminary views of delegates to state conventions so that the gatherings should not be a total loss.

However, the wind in the straw fills a news void in an off-year. The importance given the pseudo-events by politicians and pundits turns them into what Senator Robert Packwood calls "psychoprimaries" — tests of strength and appeal that give these first matchups the psychological weight of real primaries.

Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat, has just established the first winning streak in the nominating struggle. After a win in California, his home state, and a strong showing in liberal Massachusetts, he has just won the straw vote in liberal Wisconsin. He corralled 789 straws to 727 for Walter Mondale and 443 for Gary Hart; John Glenn, who knew he faced defeat and would not campaign, received 39 straws.

What does this small sampling — a year be-

fore the party's national convention — tell us?

First, it tells us to stop making fun of knobby-looking Alan Cranston as "E.T.'s father." He is a serious contender who has embraced the nuclear freeze as Eugene McCarthy embraced withdrawal from Vietnam. Other Democratic candidates endorse this unilateral disarmament, but Mr. Cranston gives activists the feeling that he might actually go through with a freeze. He has got our "Greens" on his side, a group that makes nominatable whomsoever they rally behind and unelectable whomsoever they help nominate.

Next, it bloodies the nose of front-runner Walter Mondale, who needed a bloody nose to avoid appearing to sail serenely and boringly toward party coronation, like Thomas E. Dewey. The disguised blessing is an early opportunity to get off the floor and make a comeback. There will be other straw votes, as the use of this technique spreads, and not every Democratic state convention will be controlled by the far left.

Mr. Cranston's Wisconsin campaign was essentially against Senator Gary Hart for control of the money and enthusiasm of uncommitted liberals. In 1976, the leftist candidates kept splitting their vote in the early primaries, letting Jimmy Carter take the non-left; this time, the left hopes, Mr. Cranston or Mr. Hart will emerge as the only unmistakably liberal-dovish entry. Mr. Hart's strategy has been to surprise everyone with an organizational triumph in Iowa's caucus and New Hampshire's primary, knocking out John Glenn as the alternative to Walter Mondale. But now he will first have to find a place to ambush the surprising Alan Cranston.

What of the man who was not there? John Glenn chickened out of Wisconsin, which was smart in the short run and dumb in the long run. Playing to the special interests, not to the polls, is the name of the nomination game; he should have gone in and made a big national point out of losing in Wisconsin on defense issues. Mr. Glenn thinks he can be the Dwight Eisenhower of the Democratic Party by relying on his personality and poll strength, but unless he is willing to take political risks, he will wind up the Nelson Rockefeller of the Democratic Party.

For Republicans, the early move by the far left is good news. Freeze-it takeovers, along with strident calls for isolationism in Central America and tax increases at home, are as mother's milk to right-wingers. If Mr. Reagan does not run (and the selection of the nonpolitical Paul Volcker to another term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board would be an indication of impending retirement), any Republican candidate would win, as Margaret Thatcher did, on the danger of a far-left government. With Jesse Jackson marching out with the blacks and John Anderson using taxpayer dollars to pitch the Brie-and-Chablis set, the Democrats would be lucky to do as well as Labor in Britain.

And what of this tendency to stretch out our presidential campaign with straw votes in addition to caucuses and primaries? (Next week, Alabama.) Wouldn't it be better to have brief, inexpensive campaigns, with less wear and tear on the candidates?

Baloney. A long, grueling campaign with frequent skirmishes prepares a man and his party competitors for the toughest job in the world. Bring on the psychoprimaries! I hate off-years.

The New York Times.

The Impact Of a Black Candidacy

By Ronald W. Walters

WASHINGTON — Speculation about whether there will be, or should be, a black presidential candidate in 1984 has turned into a national debate of some importance. The irony is that both the proponents, who see this strategy as a way of increasing blacks' gains through political participation, and the critics, even well-meaning ones, are evaluating it from the perspective of traditional politics, which is yielding less and less in political participation by blacks and public policy for them.

Black voter turnout in presidential elections slipped from its high of 59 percent in 1964 to 51 percent in 1980. This was attributed to a strong feeling among blacks that Jimmy Carter had not lived up to the promises he had made in exchange for their support in 1976. The legacy of unresponsiveness continues today, as the Democratic Party shifts rightward in response to the conservative mood of the American electorate.

The threat to blacks, severely buffeted by the policies of the Reagan administration, is that any reasonable-looking Democratic nominee would take the black vote and then, once elected, implement Reagan-like policies. That is why many blacks have decided that it is not sufficient simply to defeat Ronald Reagan; they want to make sure that the next Democrat in the White House espouses views compatible with the black Democratic electorate. In effect, the question is whether to check and reverse the rightward drift of the party with a seriously organized campaign behind a black presidential candidate.

One criticism of this strategy is that it would waste votes, since a black could not possibly win the presidency. The factor of persistent racism aside, the white-black ratio of votes is overwhelming: 83 million to 7 million, and the number of white crossover votes in favor of a black candidate would be inadequate to make up the difference. Yet if most of those 7 million

blacks were mobilized behind a black candidate, the strategy would become a powerful inducement in the bargaining for policies that blacks feel strongly about.

Another criticism of this strategy holds that it could defeat the white candidate who might best represent black interests. A black candidate would draw off more support from former Vice President Walter F. Mondale than from Senator John Glenn, who is perceived to be less committed to black interests. But that is exactly the point of the strategy. The contenders, especially the front-runners, can respond to or ignore the black agenda and take the consequences.

Then there are those who suggest that there are no blacks of presidential stature, or that the leading proponent of this strategy, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, is not a desirable candidate. But stature is a matter of perspective. In the black community several prominent individuals are widely endorsed as having both the stature and the character to be president. These include Representative Walter E. Fauntroy of the District of Columbia, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, Julian Bond, Atlanta Mayor Andrew E. Young, and his predecessor, Maynard Jackson.

As for Jesse Jackson's viability as a candidate — in two recent public-

opinion polls of Democrats (in one poll, 90 percent of them white) he ranked an amazing third, behind Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn. And his performance in Chicago's black voter-registration drive, which played a significant part in electing Harold Washington as mayor, marks Mr. Jackson as someone who understands the issues that motivate blacks and has the crusading style necessary to project them.

Many people criticize the strategy of black candidacy for motives that have little to do with its integrity. Politicians, civil-right leaders, small-business managers and others dependent on federal contracts (many black community leaders among them) are reluctant to champion a political strategy that might result in their being cut off once a president whom they did not support assumes office.

This separation of national black interests from individual economic concerns may, some people warn, mean that a black candidate will only divide the black community. A more sophisticated analysis might regard the presence of blacks in several campaigns as a plus, since it would broaden communication between blacks and others.

At the least, a black presidential candidacy would sharpen black political mobilization to the ultimate

benefit of the Democrats, given blacks' historical party loyalty. Blacks traditionally wait for the signal to get behind a front-runner, then vote for him overwhelmingly in the primaries and for the party ticket in the general election. The new strategy assumes that blacks will take more responsibility for shaping their own issues, evaluating the candidates, and then framing a plan designed to win a serious commitment to black interests.

This is precisely the kind of politics that each of the major constituencies of the Democratic Party — labor, women, Latinos and others — plans for 1984. If blacks do not adopt this more aggressive approach, they might find themselves out-muscled in the bargaining. Perhaps the most important side-benefit of launching a black candidacy is the sense of rational, self-interested political organization that is beginning to emerge among black decision-makers. It might be that the discipline of a trial run at the presidency in 1984 could mature into a forceful political organization with the potential for greater impact in the future.

The writer is a political science professor at Howard University in Washington. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

An Anti-Protectionist Argues for Productivity

By William E. Brock

The writer is the U.S. trade representative.

WASHINGTON — During the past year, I have noticed several commentaries that challenge the precepts of free trade and make protectionism appear as a logical instrument for bringing order out of economic chaos.

In a recent example published in The Washington Post, the writer, Wolfgang Hager, asserted that the continuation of free-trade policies in industrialized countries will leave them with nothing but a few high-technology and service-industry jobs. Heavy industrial sectors will be lost, because the developed countries will be unable to compete with the low labor costs of the Third World.

This has been a particularly fashionable argument, especially during a period of economic downturn. But Mr. Hager, as others have done, concludes that protectionism is a necessary based on the evolution of the world economy. This conclusion is poorly founded, perhaps most importantly because increased protection ensures substantially lower levels of productivity. The result is fewer jobs, less innovation and more inflation.

It is simplistic to assume that, because of the worldwide availability of advanced capital equipment, the industrialized countries will never be able to make up the labor-cost differential. There are many other factors that enter into the competitiveness of national industry: capital intensity, management competence and creativity, worker training and productivity, the quality of roads, communication and distribution systems, the flexibility of financial systems, the willingness of entrepreneurs to take risks, the level of savings, investments and incentives, and the economic environment provided by the government.

Automation and technology, more than imports, may well continue to

result in fewer people employed in some heavy industries, but workers will produce more in a cleaner and safer work place while earning better pay. Can we fairly stop that process? There are fewer people on American farms than 50 years ago, yet we produce far more products with lower prices, higher profits and better quality. Would anyone seriously suggest a return to horse and harness? The same is true today in the plant. By investing the necessary physical and human capital in our industries, we can remain competitive.

The key to productivity, protection is the worst remedy for a lack of productivity. Modern technology is making possible incredible improvements. Success will go to those countries that have the foresight to build an economic and political system with the incentives to invest in new technology and better education. Protection removes those incentives and provides an illusion of security while the competitive gap widens.

The advocacy of increased protection originating in the developing world is particularly disturbing. These are not just friends, they are the largest and fastest growing market for American manufactured exports. The United States sells more to the developing countries than to Japan and the European Community combined. It is inconceivable that we might continue to create jobs in the United States through our exports if Americans do not buy products from the developing countries.

Tighter controls on developing countries' exports to the industrial world would be even more absurd in light of the debt problems facing

many Third World nations. Rather, industrial countries need to maintain and increase the access of developing-country exports to their markets. If not, they will refuse to buy American goods while being unable to pay their debts. The stability, and perhaps survival, of the world financial and economic system is threatened by such protectionist rationalization.

Mr. Hager, in the Washington Post article, advances a plan that purportedly will satisfy Third World foreign exchange needs and stabilize markets generally. Under this plan, the United States would have to enter into a series of understandings that would alter the terms of trade, importing countries would accept overall price increases, perhaps through high tariffs, but these tariffs would then be rebated to the developing countries as foreign aid. Precedent for this sort

of thing is cited in Eastern-bloc trade. Is massive bureaucracy to be our role model?

It is true that a significant percentage of world trade is "managed" — through textile quotas, agricultural subsidies and steel arrangements, for example. But to acknowledge that we are all sinners does not justify economic suicide. The important thing is to acknowledge protection and to establish policies that discourage its proliferation and lead to its removal.

Then we can ask the real questions: How good is our educational system, and what are we doing to make it the best in the world? How good is our tax system, and can we remodel it to increase savings, incentives and investment? How competitive are our management and labor practices, and can we shape up our research and development? How strong is our self-confidence, and what do we need to do to compete?

The Washington Post.

The Visit Is About Survival

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Hardly had the B smoking gun been fired from his hand than Mehmet Ali Agca declared for all to hear that he had acted alone, that he had tried to kill the pope that Sunday in May 1981 — "to protest U.S. and Soviet imperialism."

Nothing is less certain. Five months earlier, Lech Walesa, head of the first independent union in a Communist state, had led a large Solidarity delegation to Rome. The Poles had been invited by Italian labor unions, but for everyone, the most important moment of the trip would be Mr. Walesa's meeting with the first Polish pope. For it was to a large measure the pope's trip to his homeland in 1979 that precipitated the events leading to the creation of Solidarity.

This meeting in Rome almost did not take place. Mr. Agca, the Turkish gunman, revealed to investigators that those who had paid him to shoot John Paul II had planned to kill Mr. Walesa in Rome by planting a bomb in his car.

Two years later, the investigation is still going on. The results obtained remain confidential, though enough information has leaked out to build a host of hypotheses. But one fact remains: The two best-known Poles of the second half of the century survived whatever plots there might have been, and they were able to meet at the Vatican in 1981 — and may soon meet again in Poland.

For Jerzy Urban, the Polish government spokesman, "There is simply no question of a meeting between the pope and Walesa, and there is no room on the papal agenda for such a meeting from the start of the visit June 16 to its termination June 23. Furthermore, the pope has never indicated that he wanted to meet Walesa during his trip."

That may well be. But a spokesman for the Polish church hierarchy has said the pope will meet Mr. Walesa, at Czestochowa, the sanctuary of the Black Virgin, where the pontiff will be staying from June 18 to 21. Father Henryk Jankowski, who, as chaplain of the Gdansk shipyards has been close to Mr. Walesa, announced that the "former head of the former Solidarity" as Warsaw officials refer to Mr. Walesa, had made a written request to meet the pope through the proper channels of the church hierarchy.

Father Jankowski said that he did not expect a formal answer from the Vatican but that everything would be done to assure that the meeting did take place.

In 1979, the pope had never heard of Mr. Walesa, nor for that matter had most Poles. The first papal visit to Poland did not immediately change the balance of political forces. It was the subsequent visit in 1981 that gave the Poles the confidence to enter into their own hands and impose such a change. The question now is whether the pope's new visit can renew hope among the battered Poles.

For Mazowiec, the weekly organ in the Warsaw region of the clandestine Solidarity leadership, the answer is clear: The pope's trip will provide a crucial lift to the nation's people. This is very important, Mazowiec said, because a moral collapse among the Polish people is a larger danger to the nation than all the physical defeats suffered under the nightsticks of the police.

This is also the answer to those who ask if the pope is well-advised to visit Poland. He chose to visit again in full awareness of the risks.

He chose to go for two principal reasons: The first is religious, because the pope considers his pilgrimage to "the Virgin Mary, queen of Poland," as one of his most important missions as pope.

But John Paul II knows better than anyone that Poland is a people in need of being a state, a feeling before an institution, and that the people, more than the state, have assured the cohesion and historical continuity of the nation. It is to this people, and not to the state, that the pope is paying homage.

This pope has made it his duty to be present where evil and suffering abound. He braved insults in Guatemala, where his arrival was preceded by a series of political executions, and in Nicaragua, where a cross had been removed from the altar where he appeared.

And so, when these two survivors, John Paul II and Lech Walesa, meet in a few days — assuming they do — they will meet alongside millions of Poles who are firmly decided to live in liberty and dignity, and to survive the attempted liquidation of their homeland.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

case. Could it be that the nation's decision-makers — uh, I mean decision-makers — have decided to rescue the verb by assigning it to the ball-playing sector?

HARRISON B. SHERWOOD, Bonn.

Medical Choice

Regarding "Growing Hospital Firms in U.S. Raise Profits and Ethical Issues" (LHT, May 31):

As a former employee of a private hospital and a former employee of a U.S. government-financed public health service, I see a dangerous trend not mentioned in your article. The Medicaid Act of 1972 stipu-

lates that all patients have the freedom of choice to seek quality care. The basic tenet has recently been amended, inviting states to seek a waiver through the Department of Health and Human Services. This permits the state to designate by competitive bid the health care provider serving Medicare patients.

Twenty-two states now seek such a waiver. No wonder the for-profit firms are in favor of prospective payment for an admitting diagnosis instead of retrospective payment for cost. They no longer have to compete on a quality basis, and the patient no longer has the choice to go elsewhere.

I. Davis.

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سكوت ايلي

Convict-Hero of French Left Now a Burden for Socialists

Prison Writer Championed by Intellectuals and Pardoned by Mitterrand Is Arrested Again for Robbery

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — A 36-year-old convict turned writer who became a hero of the French left and was pardoned by President François Mitterrand has been charged with armed robbery and impersonating a police officer.

After the arraignment of the writer, Roger Knobelspiess, in Evry, south of Paris, on June 7, the driver and a guard assigned to a bank transport vehicle said they recognized him as one of the men who held them up on May 24 for almost \$3 million.

"Don't shoot, take pictures!" Mr. Knobelspiess shouted at the police as he was arrested.

It was a good line, a nice detail for someone working hard at maintaining his own legend, but the case itself is one of enormous pain for the French left, marking a kind of psychic low point for the Socialist government two years after Mr. Mitterrand's election.

Regardless of Mr. Knobelspiess' possible innocence, his arrest came at an extremely difficult juncture for Mr. Mitterrand, who pardoned him in November 1981.

Last Wednesday, while the

French franc fell to record lows on currency markets, the president felt the need to go on national television to challenge the contention of the opposition that his government is naive, vacillating and incompetent.

After demonstrations by policemen in front of the Justice Ministry, protesting the death of two officers and branding so-called law government policy as responsible for them, Mr. Mitterrand unwittingly seemed to acknowledge a slippage in control by describing the events as "seditions."

The Knobelspiess case relates directly to the circumstances because the left maintained that he was essentially a victim of the police and an unjust society.

Mr. Knobelspiess became a writer in his cell, and eventually, while Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was still president, his situation became a symbol of what the left found

repressive and brutal in their country.

Here was an outlaw hero, a poet, a kind of updated François Villon, whose talent seemed such to Claude Manceau, a historian and member of Mr. Mitterrand's staff, that he argued, "France must not deprive itself of this natural resource."

After he was pardoned, the left opened its arms wide to greet the man it had saved; the official Socialist Party newspaper, L'Unité, published a picture of him standing alongside Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, glass in hand, at its 10th anniversary party.

In this respect, there are obvious similarities to the case of Jack Henry Abbott, the convict freed from jail to write after the intervention of a number of important American literary figures and subsequently arrested in 1981 on homicide charges in New York.

But the Knobelspiess story has a much more precise political context and it is being used in arguments by conservatives here that the left is not only incapable of managing the French economy but has lost control of the country, taking it, since the Socialist victory, in progressive stages from the euphoric

to the chaotic, and eventually, it is argued, to the tragic.

Mr. Knobelspiess was born in 1947, one of seven children of an alcoholic chimney sweep. At age 18, he was sentenced to three years in prison for theft. Six days after his release, he was rearrested and charged with armed robbery.

In what he has described as a scandalous atmosphere, Mr. Knobelspiess, despite his assertion of innocence, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for the holdup, which involved 800 francs, or a little more than \$100. A psychiatric report offered the court at the time described him as presenting "an incurable criminal danger."

In prison, Mr. Knobelspiess became a rebel, going on hunger strikes, mutilating himself and writing letters to newspapers. He was placed in a maximum-security prison and deprived of human contact 23 hours a day.

In 1976, he was granted a seven-day leave from the prison. He did not return on schedule and was rearrested five months later and charged with nine holdups over the period.

Returning to jail, he began to write and published two books on the horror of prison life, "Q.H.S."

the French initials for maximum-security detention, and "L'Acharnement."

Michel Foucault, the philosopher, wrote a preface to the first book, and the reviews were excellent. Conservatives who insist the Knobelspiess case is an example of the French left's Pollyanna mentality have never suggested that he does not write with power or passion.

"Don't be a jerk, never give me the keys to your house," Mr. Knobelspiess wrote from jail on June 1, 1981, to Guy Bedos, a popular French actor and comic. "I'll pull up with my boys and bam — I'll take off with everything you've got!"

In those days, the warning seemed part of the wild appeal that Mr. Knobelspiess represented for an influential segment of French leftist intellectuals.

"I am the legitimacy of the left," he said in one of his letters. Besides Mr. Manceau and Mr. Foucault, the circle of friends and backers grew to include the writers Claude Mauriac and Marie Cardinal, Roger Garandy, a renegade Communist, and Simone Signoret and Yves Montand.

Most of the group were active in

Mr. Knobelspiess' support when he came to trial for the nine 1977 holdups in 1981, after Mr. Mitterrand's election. At that time, Mr. Manceau, who said he was ready to serve as a kind of guarantor of the writer, described him as "being a man with the soul of a child" and "incapable of lying."

The jury's subsequent verdict of a five-year term for Mr. Knobelspiess represented a more severe sentence than the state prosecutor had requested, but the writer never returned to prison because Mr. Mitterrand immediately announced his pardon.

Now, Mr. Knobelspiess' new arrest has brought a palpable sense of discomfort to his supporters. Mr. Manceau has made no public statements, but Mr. Foucault and Miss Signoret have both talked about their feelings.

In a statement to Le Matin, the daily newspaper allied to the Socialist Party, Mr. Foucault said that when a man spends years in jail for "stealing 800 francs, he runs the risk of stealing billions when he gets out."

"If Knobelspiess is guilty today, that would be the perfect confirmation of what we've been saying all along: that you've got to deal with



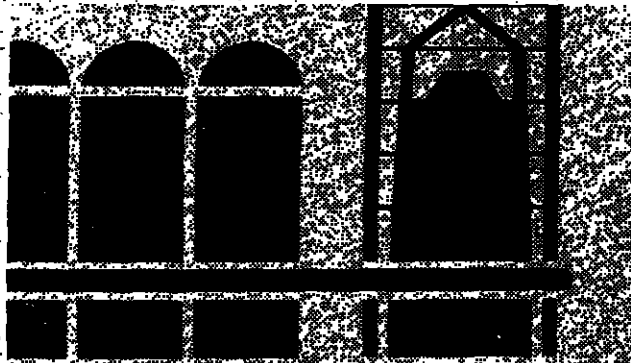
Roger Knobelspiess after his arrest last week.

the truth, but at the right moment." Miss Signoret took a less assertive position. "If he did something stupid," she said, "that doesn't mean that people like us are going to excuse ourselves and say, 'We won't do it again.'"

Then she added: "For a while, Knobelspiess was a little bit of a hot item. There are fashions like that."

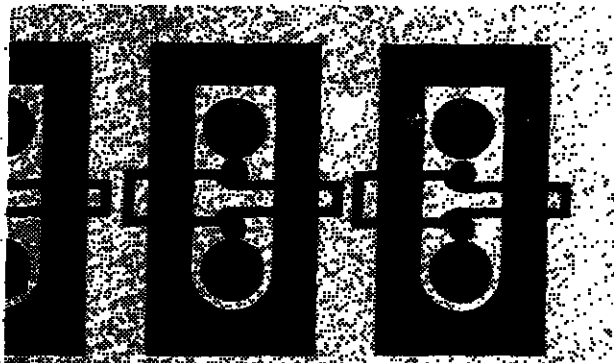
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Machinery, Plant and Systems



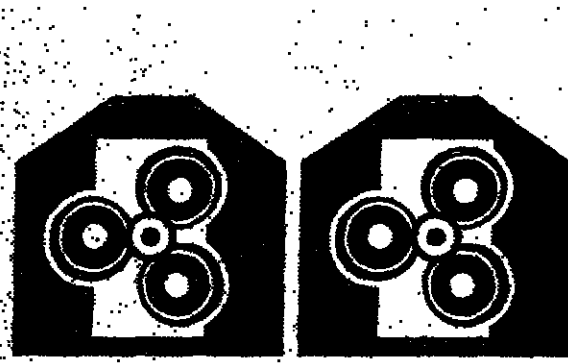
Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electric arc furnaces.



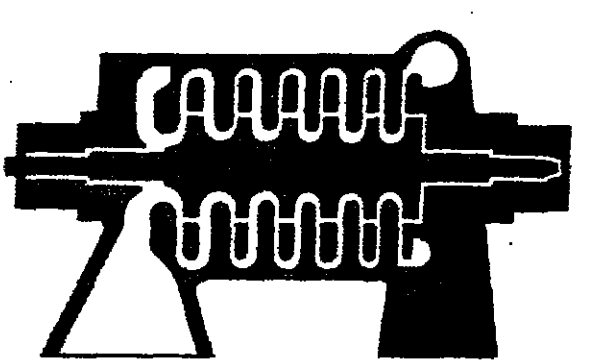
Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod, hot and cold mills, strip processing lines.



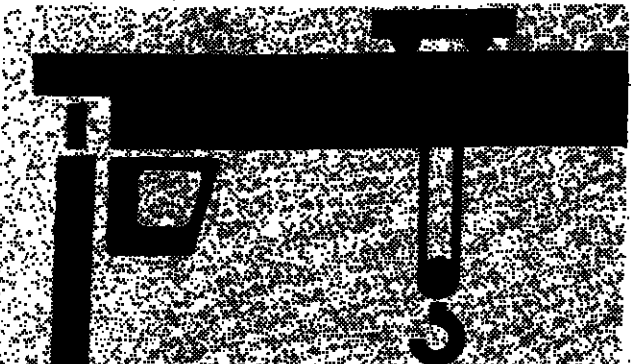
Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



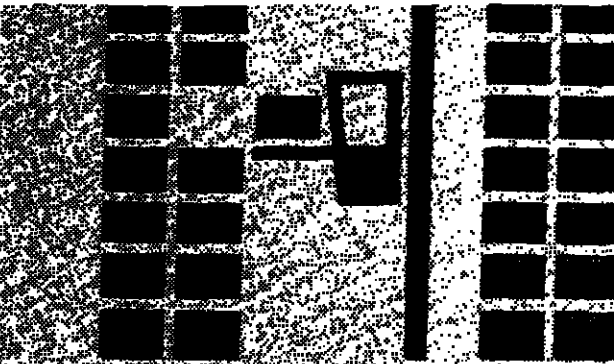
Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



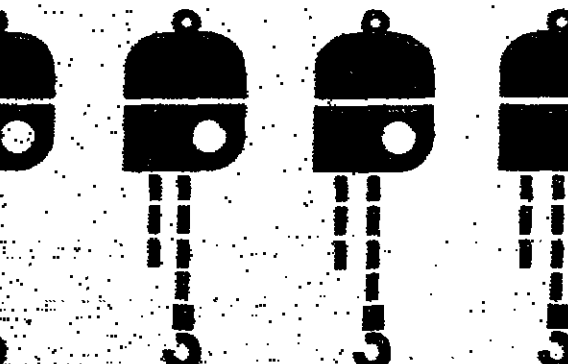
Cranes

Overhead cranes, traveling cranes and trolleys, suspension cranes and truck cranes, wheel-mounted cranes.



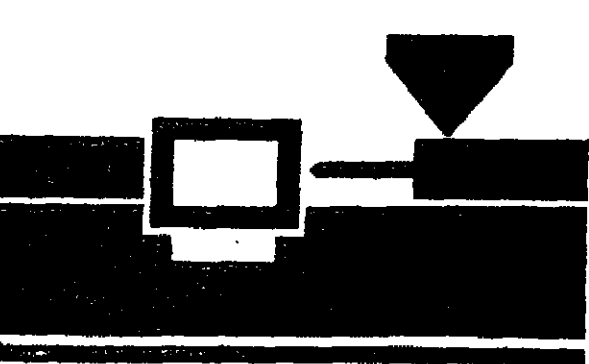
Distribution Systems

Material handling and warehousing systems, automatic sorting equipment, order pickers and rack systems.



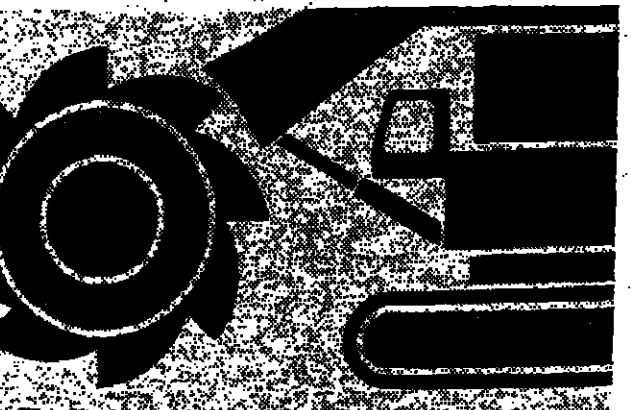
Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



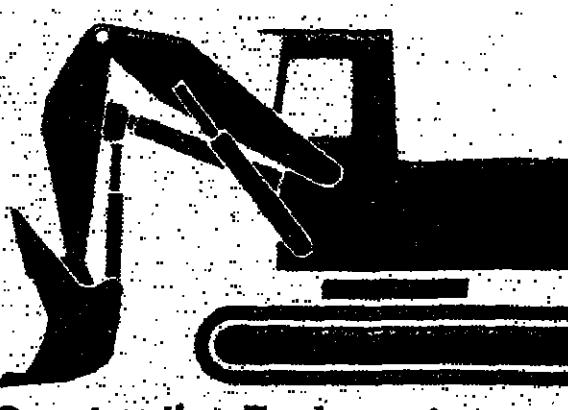
Bulk Handling

Buckets, wheel excavators, grabbers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



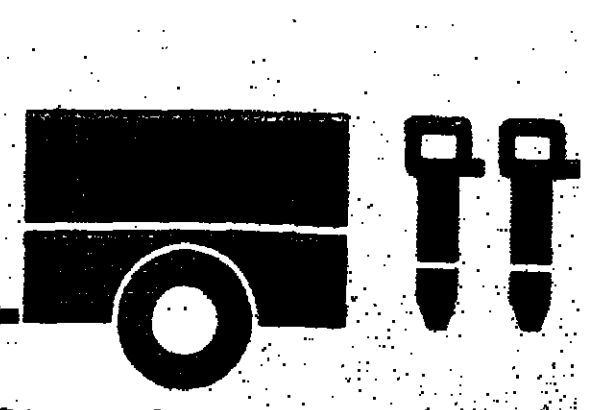
Mining Equipment

Shovel-winding equipment, tunneling machines, forward and belt rock, compressed air motors.



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INSIGHTS

Officials in U.S. Find Worrisome Links Among Rightist Groups

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. authorities investigating the gunbattles that led to the death of Gordon W. Kahl, a tax protester, say they are uncovering troubling links among groups of heavily armed rightist extremists, cutting across organizational lines from the Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan to radical elements of the farm protest movement.

Adherents are armed in some cases with explosives, grenade launchers and automatic and semiautomatic weapons and trained in guerrilla warfare tactics, these authorities say.

Group members, the authorities add, are bound by violent anti-Semitism, rabid anti-Communism, revisionist Christianity and beliefs that taxation is illegal and that currency is debased by an amorphous conspiracy of Jews, bankers, Communists, their dupes and corrupt government officials.

Link Is Ideological

The link among the disparate rightist groups is not organizational but ideological and theological. A common thread is violently racist religious teachings like those of a California-based organization called the Ministry of Christ Church. The group is known to its adherents as Identity, after its quarterly newsletter of that name.

Among other things, the church teaches that Jews are children of Satan and should be exterminated. It is closely associated with Posse Comitatus, the radical anti-tax group with which Mr. Kahl was affiliated.

The loosely knit extremist connection is said to be nationwide but concentrated in small enclaves in the Middle West and Far West and in Arkansas, where Mr. Kahl found refuge in a bunker-style "safe house" owned by far-right theological sympathizers.

Such links are also being reported by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, concerned because of the groups' violent anti-Semitism, and by a well-placed and knowledgeable former activist in far-right extremist groups.

A report prepared by Anti-Defamation League staff members who regularly monitor rightists was made public last week. It focused on the Identity movement, saying the church's "ideological thread of bigotry" was shared by extremist groups that include the Posse Comitatus, the Christian Defense League, the Aryan Nations, the Christian Patriots Defense League and elements of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party.

The report draws numerous connections among far-right groups and individuals, adding that many stockpile weapons and participate in paramilitary training.

Some law-enforcement officials, including Thomas C. Kupferer, chief of the fugitive section of the U.S. Marshals Service, who headed the search for Mr. Kahl, say the proliferation of armed extremist groups poses a serious threat of violence.

A federal official who asked that his name not be used said Mr. Kahl might have had mental problems that made him especially violent and dangerous.

Another official described some of the former military men who are active in training members of the rightist groups as "psychotics" who had "lost touch with reality."

Some members have contended that two million people belong to Posse Comitatus. Federal officials say they doubt that there are that many but add that membership of that group alone may exceed the 2,000 to 3,000 estimated by others.

Roger S. Young, assistant director of the FBI for congressional and public affairs, said: "There may be support among different extremist groups, but so far a national conspiracy has not surfaced. Whether other groups or individuals provided support for Kahl is under investigation now."

Oliver B. Revell, assistant director of the FBI in charge of criminal investigations, would not comment on whether the Posse was affiliating itself with other reactionary groups or whether other extremist groups provided aid or shelter for Mr. Kahl.

But federal officials, speaking on the condition that their names not be used, said Posse members did try to align themselves with extreme religious groups believing, as one aide put it, "God save us from the Communies, the Jews, the blacks and the Catholics."

They said they could not now say that a national network actually existed. "The media has to be careful," one official said, "because there's a lot of loose rhetoric out there without much basis."

Activities Kept Secret

"There's some overlap of members and some similarity of views," he said. "But not every member and every chapter of the Posse has the same views as the Klan." He said many were probably not involved in any criminal activity other than not paying taxes.

The existence of heavily armed rightist groups associated with various Ku Klux Klans, American Nazis, survivalists, racist religious sects and similar groups has been of deep and increasing concern to state and federal officials for several years.

For the most part, however, the groups have conducted their activities in secret, with little public notice except for periodic news accounts

about paramilitary training by Klan organizations and similar groups.

That changed Feb. 13 when two federal marshals tried to arrest Gordon Wendell Kahl, a 63-year-old farmer and tax protester in North Dakota, on a charge of violating probation in an income tax case. A gunbattle ensued in which the two marshals were killed and Mr. Kahl's son, York, and others were wounded.

Mr. Kahl disappeared. On June 3, after a search of three and a half months involving hundreds of federal agents and state and local police and the use of such advanced equipment as an infrared airborne spotter plane, the heavily armed fugitive was run to ground in the remote hills of northeastern Arkansas.

Another gunbattle followed, and when it was over, Mr. Kahl lay dead in a burned-out concrete farmhouse, bunker swept by fire and explosions from thousands of rounds of stockpiled ammunition and explosives ignited by tear-gas canisters fired into the bunker.

The sheriff who had tried to arrest Mr. Kahl, Gene Matthews, was also dead, killed with either a pistol or a high-powered rifle found beside Mr. Kahl's body.

Pentant for Violence

Mr. Kahl, an avuncular, bald and bespectacled man whose benign aspect masked a penchant for violence and a devotion to rightist causes, was an adherent of a nationwide coalition of local groups known formally as "The Posse by Law of Posse Comitatus."

But information pieced together from law-enforcement agencies around the country, individuals in the rightist movement and their publications, along with other sources, point to a wider association of armed extremists.

"The people who sheltered Gordon Kahl in Arkansas were not members of Posse Comitatus," said Kurt Saxon, a former Californian who is a leader of the survivalist movement and who now lives in the Arkansas hills about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from the bunker where Mr. Kahl was killed.

"They were members of another right-wing group," he said, "but they were also Identity. Now, the Klan is totally Identity. I don't care what label they use, they are Identity. Most of the Nazi groups are total Identity. I don't care what label they use, they are Identity."

"It is like one great big club," Mr. Saxon continued, "and if you are on the run, a believer will shelter you regardless if he wears the overt label or not. I mean these people who sheltered Gordon were not Posse, they were Identity, therefore they were obliged to do everything they could for him. They think alike, they work alike, they work together."

Mr. Saxon said that at various times in the past he had been a member of far-right groups, including the American Nazi Party under George Lincoln Rockwell in the late 1960s, the John Birch Society and the Minutemen, an early anti-Communist paramilitary group.

"I once worked in a nut house," Mr. Saxon said, "and being with those guys — Nazis, Minutemen, what have you — was like being on duty 24 hours a day."

Mr. Saxon said he was no longer active in rightist affairs and devoted himself exclusively to survivalism, a term he is credited with introducing in the early 1970s. Before that, he said, the term for people who stockpiled food and otherwise prepared for the collapse of civilization, which they believe to be imminent, was "preppers."

Mr. Saxon is the author and publisher of a newsletter entitled *The Survivor* and a number of other survivalist publications, including "The Poor Man's James Bond" and "The Weapons," compendiums of "improvised weaponry, poisons such as potassium cyanide and prussic acid, pyrotechnics, blowguns, poison darts, walled pistols and a host of concealable weapons," as outlined in his mail-order brochure.

When reached by telephone at his retreat at Harrison, Arkansas, the day after the deadly confrontation between Mr. Kahl and the sheriff at Walnut Ridge, Mr. Saxon had just concluded a visit with the Rev. William Potter Gale, the founder of the Ministry of Christ Church, the leader of the Identity movement.

Connection Denied

Both men said the visit was sheer coincidence and had nothing to do with Mr. Kahl's presence in Arkansas.

"From what he said, he and his wife were on vacation," Mr. Saxon said of Mr. Gale. "He didn't know Kahl. I don't think he had any knowledge of the bunker at all. Gale's contact nearest to Kahl was Wickstrom, and of course even Wickstrom wouldn't have known anything about it."

Mr. Saxon referred to James P. Wickstrom, the national organizer of Posse Comitatus. Founded in 1969 by an Oregon man who was a member of the pro-Nazi Silver Shirts in the 1930s, the Posse is ostensibly locally based tax protest groups that believe no governmental agency above the county level has any legal authority. The Latin words posse comitatus mean "power of the county."

The local groups are affiliated nationally through the Posse of America, based in Tigerton, Wisconsin, and headed by Mr. Wickstrom, a 40-year-old self-styled Christian minister. His title is director of counterinsurgency for Posse

of America. His message is violent, anti-Semitic, anti-black, anti-Communist and anti-government above the county level.

In alliance with Mr. Gale, whose military career included service on General Douglas MacArthur's staff and supervision in guerrilla operations in the Philippines in World War II, Mr. Wickstrom has sponsored a series of "counterinsurgency seminars" around the United States, mostly in the Middle West and West.

In a typical three-day session in Weeki, Kansas, monitored and described by the office of the Kansas attorney general, Robert Stephan, 56 participants were trained as "killer teams in hand-to-hand combat techniques, the administration of poisons, night combat patrol, and murder by ambush."

In another seminar near Springfield, Colorado, believed to be linked to Posse Comitatus, bomb manufacturing techniques were taught. Springfield was also the site of a protest of the forced sale of a farm property where local police used tear gas to disperse an angry crowd. Law-enforcement officials in Kansas and Missouri have expressed concern about rightist extremist influence in the legitimate farm protest movement.

Mr. Gale and Mr. Wickstrom have made joint appearances before dissident farm groups. They came to public attention recently with a series of taped "sermons" broadcast by a radio station in Dodge City, Kansas.

A petition before the Federal Communications Commission seeks to lift the station's license for broadcasting the violently anti-black and anti-Semitic messages, which referred to blacks as "evil beasts" and suggested that guerrilla warfare tactics would be necessary to fight Jews, whom the broadcasts linked to communism.

Similar rhetoric emanates from Posse of America headquarters in Wisconsin, where adherents have attempted to set up their own governmental authority under the name "Constitution Township of Tigerton, Dela."

The complex is a paramilitary compound and Bible camp of the Life Science Church, the sect in which Mr. Wickstrom and other adherents have ordained themselves.

The Wisconsin attorney general, Bronson LaFollette, has maintained that the township is not legal, and criminal charges have been filed against Mr. Wickstrom and another Posse member alleging that they were unlawfully claiming the powers of public office.

Members donate their possessions to the church to avoid taxes and have maintained that because the church owns their weapons they cannot be prosecuted on any charges of illegal possession of firearms.

Mr. Wickstrom said in a press conference in

1981 that Posse members, some of whom wear camouflage military fatigues and stockpile weapons and food, had held "joint military maneuvers" in the Sierra Nevada in California with members of a Klan organization and some Minutemen.

Without drawing the same direct connection to a single linking organization as did the Anti-Defamation League, federal law-enforcement officials have also noted the dangerous stockpiling of armaments and the training in the use of them.

Mr. Kupferer of the marshals service said: "There has been some information that they are into RPGs — rocket-propelled grenades — mortars, explosive and protective equipment, heavy-duty armor, that type of thing. And so with some of the information we got with some of their training groups and tactics, it fits."

Mr. Kupferer did not name any groups or individuals.

Neither Mr. Gale nor Mr. Wickstrom is currently known to be the subject of any federal inquiry relating to acts of violence.

Repeated telephone calls to Mr. Wickstrom's home and office elicited only the information that he could not be reached for an interview. In a telephone interview with Mr. Gale, he also said that he did not know Mr. Kahl. He maintained, however, that Mr. Kahl was killed "because he was teaching this law of Posse Comitatus, and the banking system and the reasons for the foreclosures in the farms — the result of the Federal Reserve system."

Communists 'in Washington'

"I guess it doesn't pay to be an anti-Communist in this country," Mr. Gale said. "I think Mr. Kahl found it out. I think the Communists are right in Washington, D.C., and I hope they are listening."

As to Mr. Gale's teaching that Communists and Jews are one and the same, he said he did not say that publicly, but added: "It's true. I teach that from the pulpit. It's true. I can show you military intelligence reports galore on that, that say that. Oh, hell yes. The Anti-Defamation League is an active element of the Communists, not only in this country, all over the world."

Mr. Gale said that although he espoused the doctrine of county level Posse, he was not him; self a member because he believed his status as a retired military man was in conflict with such activity.

"The Ministry of Christ Church is just a church," he said, adding that his and Mr. Wickstrom's religious views coincided. "He is a minister. He has come to our seminars. I taught him the law in many cases. We have had an affiliation for many, many years."

In Calcutta, Hope Despite the Misery

The Worldwide Symbol of Urban Disaster Shows Signs of Recovery

This is one in a series of occasional articles on the major cities of the Third World.

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

CALCUTTA — For a city long pictured as the ultimate urban disaster area, a place of putrefying decay and absolute human misery, Calcutta rises awfully early, works awfully hard and radiates an astonishing amount of energy.

The streets come alive well before 6 A.M. People who have spent the night sleeping on the pavement brush their teeth and pour cascades of water over themselves. Nearby, laborers digging a tunnel for a new subway have long since worked up a full sweat.

A squad of young men squat on the sidewalk, meticulously putting together a huge, aromatic floral display. Newspaper vendors hustle by, and boys carrying soccer balls and cleated shoes hurry in the opposite direction.

Workers with hammers and chisels hunker down on a corner, waiting to be taken to construction jobs in a city that builds even as it is supposed to be falling apart.

In the produce market, battalions of beavers, neck cords straining, carry loads of fruits and vegetables on their heads across an outdoor carpet of sweet-smelling sawdust.

Everywhere, there is life and activity, and by the time shops and offices open at 10 A.M., much of Calcutta has already put in half a day's work.

Once considered the city most likely to become the first to collapse under the weight of modern urban problems, Calcutta simply refuses to give in.

It has more than endured, if only because there is no other choice. And now there are signs that the pressures that made Calcutta a worldwide symbol of urban disaster are lessening: that the demographic tides that deposited 10 million people on the banks of the Hooghly River appear to be subsiding, according to official figures.

"We have a breathing time," said S.C. Basu, an official of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, the agency responsible for what some might consider the impossible task of providing basic services and public installations for greater Calcutta's throngs.

Calcutta is now said to be growing merely at the rate of India as a whole — roughly 25 percent a decade — a rate substantially lower, and

in some cases far lower, than in other big Indian cities such as Bombay, Delhi and Bangalore. Already these other cities are starting to feel some of the same pain that has convulsed Calcutta in the past quarter of a century, as are many other cities throughout the Third World.

Calcutta's miseries and dislocations remain for all to see and experience: the sickening conditions in its slums, with open sewers; the army of beggars, many of them grotesquely mutilated, now estimated to number 100,000; the spectacle of women and children sifting through piles of street garbage for something to eat; the vacant expressions of many sidewalk dwellers. And the pervasive dirt, the smell of decay, the

chocking traffic, the constant power blackouts, the telephones that seldom work properly.

Once, as a glittering and powerful center of industry, commerce and culture, Calcutta stood unchallenged as India's premier city and Britain's jewel of empire. Four Nobel prizes — for physics, literature, biology and peace — have been won by people living and working in Calcutta.

The Bengalis, who make up the dominant ethnic group in the city, are famous as poets, novelists, dramatists and intellectuals. Even today, with its publishing houses and bookstores, its myriad theaters and dance studios and its serious filmmaking, Calcutta retains its reputation as India's cultural capital.

Intellectuals still gather nightly under the whirling fans in the coffee house in north Calcutta where Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, dramatist, novelist and philosopher who won one of the Nobel prizes, held forth.

Once the capital of India, Calcutta was one of the most important cities in the British Empire. But after World War II, Calcutta's star faded rapidly.

First there were riots between Hindus and

Muslims. Then, after the partition of India in 1947, millions of Hindu refugees fled to Calcutta from predominantly Moslem East Pakistan. A second wave descended in the early 1970s, at the time of the Bangladesh war, joining millions more who flowed steadily into Calcutta from India's impoverished countryside, they inundated a city almost totally unprepared for them.

Almost everyone now agrees that, from well before Indian independence until the 1970s, Calcutta did very little to provide basic services and structures: clean water, sanitary sewers, decent housing, effective drainage, adequate transportation and the like.

Before the 1970s, when investment in such things began to pick up, no new supplies of water had been provided in a century. The last major road had been laid in 1930, the last major sewer line in 1896.

It was in these years that Western urban specialists and city planners discovered Calcutta and began issuing apocalyptic forecasts of disintegration. Even Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, worried publicly that the city might fall to pieces.

Such worries were voiced when Calcutta's population reached 5 million, 7.5 million and 10 million.

"Now, for the first time, Calcutta does look like a city dying on its feet," India's Malhotra, a columnist, wrote recently in the *Times of India*. Calcutta seems to offer evidence that the apocalyptic view of the modern city has its hazards, it may also offer evidence of a view long advanced by analysts such as Jay W. Forrester of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Complex urban processes, he has written, tend to be self-correcting when excesses take place.

Thus, Calcutta's problems — including the Communist terrorism of the late 1960s and the early 1970s — may have acted to limit its growth.

Officials say, for example, that the city's difficulties have caused industry to shy away, thereby reducing its economic base and employment opportunities, and making it less attractive to migrants.

At the same time, according to Mr. Basu and others, conditions in the Indian countryside have improved considerably during the past two decades, making it less imperative for people to migrate.

There is evidence that under this lessening pressure things are beginning to improve.



Homeless people sleeping on the pavement in Calcutta: The city has endured, if only because there is no other choice.

Officials say that because of a rapidly growing supply of filtered and chlorinated drinking water, Calcutta has had no cholera deaths for five years. An estimated two-thirds of greater Calcutta's three million slum dwellers are now said to have pure drinking water and sanitary latrines.

But housing conditions remain spare and grim, sometimes with as many as 20 people to a room. Mr. Basu acknowledges that the city's economic base has shrunk, that it is tied to obsolete industries and that Indian investors are looking to more glittery places, such as Bombay.

Still, the most important element in Calcutta's life at the moment seems to be the simple fact that it can no longer be considered the world's most notorious example of the urban population explosion run wild.

"This fact," Mr. Basu says, "will govern our future."

U.S. Murder Leads Investigators Through Intrigue, International Dealings

By Marcia Chambers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In January, George M. Perry, 64, a millionaire business executive who carried three passports and had worldwide business contacts, vanished from the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Manhattan. Three months later, he was found with weights on his legs in an upstairs lake, shot in the head.

The killing has not been solved, and there are no clear suspects. But according to the New York state police, friends and associates of Mr. Perry in the United States, Europe and Brazil and others interviewed in recent weeks, the widening investigation has begun to take on the intrigue of a spy thriller.

There are hints of espionage and a tangle of secret affairs that include drug-smuggling in West Germany, weapons shipments to Iran and a conspiracy to sell cocaine in New York City.

Three Avenues of Investigation

So far there is no evidence to show that Mr. Perry participated in any illegal actions. The state police theorize that he may have become the victim of a crime.

But an international cast of characters has been uncovered in the investigation of his murder. They include a convicted drug dealer, a former Iranian diplomat who is a close relative of

the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, European and South American businessmen and an informer who was shot and killed last year and dumped on a garbage heap in New York City.

The effort by a dozen New York state police detectives to unravel the murder mystery has led to three avenues of investigation.

One focuses on a billion-dollar deal, supposedly with Mr. Perry as middleman, to ship Brazilian arms to Iran. Another focuses on opium smuggling in West Germany by the Iranian, a former deputy prime minister who has jumped bail and become a fugitive. The third focuses on a drug conspiracy conviction of a business associate of Mr. Perry's.

Mr. Perry, a former General Motors executive, grew up in Prague and piloted a U.S. Army Air Force B-24 bomber during World War II. His wife committed suicide last year in Ohio, where Mr. Perry had lived for several years.

He was widely traveled, spoke six languages and had business contacts all over the globe, particularly in West Germany, England, Switzerland, Brazil and Saudi Arabia, where he was director of a machinery company.

Like many Americans who live and work abroad, Mr. Perry is said to have been routinely debriefed by the Central Intelligence Agency on his observations of economic and political conditions. The CIA, citing policy, has refused to

comment on any contacts it may have had with him.

Mr. Perry was employed as an international trade consultant for a Brazilian concern, Still Inc. of São Paulo, at the time of his disappearance from the Grand Hyatt Hotel Jan. 8. In the hotel safe, he left \$2,000 in U.S. and Brazilian money.

On April 8, his weighted body, clothed in a suit, overcoat, shoes and socks, was found by fishermen near the shore of Lake Thoreau, in Harriman State Park in Orange County, 45 miles (72 kilometers) northwest of New York City. An autopsy showed he had been shot in the head three times with a .22-caliber gun.

Investigators said the body might have been dropped into the lake from a helicopter.

International Dealings

Mr. Perry's wallet was missing, and his luggage has never been found, but the state police say he was not a robbery victim. Instead, their investigation has delved into his life and international business dealings and has uncovered complex facets of his work abroad.

Mr. Perry moved to São Paulo nearly a year ago and was arranging for permanent resident status when he was murdered.

In the two months since the body was found, detectives have learned that Mr. Perry served as an intermediary in late November or early De-

cember on a weapons deal between Joseph Vannack, the president of the Brazilian company for which Mr. Perry worked, and Sadegh Tabatabai, a former deputy foreign minister of Iran, had been serving as a special envoy from Iran to West Germany for nearly five years and had been one of the main secret negotiators in the talks that led to freedom for the American hostages in Iran.

Mr. Vannack, whose company regularly operates as a broker for a variety of items, including hydroelectric generators, heavy-duty cranes and tractors and optical and photographic equipment, and Mr. Tabatabai came face to face at a dinner arranged by Mr. Perry in Zurich in December. A third man, who lives in West Germany, also attended the dinner. Mr. Perry, the state police said, did not attend.

At the dinner, the state police said, Mr. Vannack agreed to sell Mr. Tabatabai \$1 billion worth of weapons. A contract was to be drawn up in Switzerland, where such transactions are legal, and the weapons were to be shipped from Brazil, which has a significant weapons industry.

But on Jan. 8, before money and weapons were exchanged, Mr. Tabatabai was arrested at the airport in Düsseldorf after customs agents discovered four pounds of raw opium, from which heroin is derived, in his suitcase. Mr. Ta-

batbai said he did not know who had put the opium in his bag.

In March, a West German court convicted him of drug smuggling. The night before he was to be sentenced to up to three years in prison, Mr. Tabatabai, who had been free on bail, fled to Iran.

Weapons for Drugs

West German officials said they believed that Mr. Tabatabai had been involved in several weapons transactions in that country and that he had been paying for the arms with narcotics. Mr. Tabatabai was never charged with violating West German laws on weapons sales.

But West German officials said that charges are pending against four Germans and an Iranian who were arrested in connection with a deal in which Mr. Tabatabai was to receive 50 U.S.-made M-48 battle tanks for \$67 million. The tanks, the officials said, were never delivered. Numerous attempts through official sources to reach Mr. Tabatabai in Iran were unsuccessful.

On the weekend that Mr. Tabatabai was arrested in Düsseldorf, Mr. Perry had an appointment to meet his Brazilian employer, Mr. Vannack, in Zurich and to accompany him on a business trip to East Germany.

The state police said they have managed to piece together most of Mr. Perry's activities on

his last day in New York City. They know through telephone records that he spoke to associates in Brazil Friday afternoon and canceled his plane reservations to Zurich.

They have also interviewed business associates of Mr. Perry in Europe, South America and the United States. They said they wanted to interview Mr. Vannack in São Paulo, but they have been denied visits by the government of Brazil.

When Mr. Perry was in New York, the state police said, he usually met with Milan Jedlicka, who heads Still's New York subsidiary, a company called Spocotec Inc. Mr. Jedlicka, who lives in Queens, New York, is a relative of Mr. Vannack.

Last June, Mr. Jedlicka, 36, pleaded guilty in Federal District Court in Manhattan to conspiring to sell nearly 13 pounds (six kilograms) of cocaine and was sentenced to three years' probation.

The key person in the conspiracy, the New York City police said, was John Henahan. Mr. Henahan had also pleaded guilty to the same charge and was awaiting sentencing when he was murdered with bullets through his eyes. The police said the prime suspect in Mr. Henahan's death was murdered two weeks later. Mr. Jedlicka referred all questions to his lawyer, who did not return telephone calls.

Influential Italian Sees No Reason for New Vote

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

TURIN — Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of the board of Fiat and one of Italy's most listened-to voices on everything from soccer to politics, says he knows no reason why parliamentary elections should be held June 26-27, one year earlier than required.

Judging by the flow of political speeches, journalistic commentary and private conversations, Mr. Agnelli was expressing as much of a general view as can be established in a nation of such divergent political opinions.

"If you don't have any alternative, you have some kind of regime which goes on and on," the industrialist said in an interview in his spacious but unostentatious office at Fiat headquarters. "And personally I don't see that changing."

Mr. Agnelli said the reason for the absence of an alternative lies in the unwillingness of all other parties to form a coalition with the Communist Party, which consistently gets about 30 percent of the vote. He said he saw hope of an alternative either in the Communist's decline or in a change in the party's character.

"On foreign policy, the Communist Party has behaved toward Russia like no other Communist Party, and it has done it bravely and successfully," he said. "What they need is 'trustability' if they want to be accepted as an alternative."

Mr. Agnelli cited two issues on

which he believes the Communists could prove to the electorate that they can be trusted: acceptance of the installation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Italy, Britain and West Germany and cooperation with an economic austerity program that he believes the next government must enact.

Mr. Agnelli described Italy as "a blocked democracy without alternative," with no hope for change "until the Communist Party changes."

"I think they must give up belonging to the Communist parties and become a European Socialist party," he continued. When asked whether that was likely, he replied: "Yes, I really think so." But he

added that "it will take time, at least 10 years."

Mr. Agnelli said he saw no major issue that the elections would turn on.

"When you look at Italy from outside, hardly anybody knows there is an election," he said. "And inside Italy there is no emotion in this election because they know that very little is going to change."

Mr. Agnelli said he expects the voting to increase the strength of the four minority parties — Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans — that have been the traditional coalition partners of the Christian Democrats. It is the Christian Democrats who since World War II have furnished the

bulk of government strength and all but one prime minister. Mr. Agnelli backs the Republicans.

The industrialist said he expected losses by the Communists and the Christian Democrats. He referred to the Christian Democrats as "the Catholics."

"You will have a stronger group of those small parties," he continued. "The question is if the Socialists will gain enough to say that they wouldn't join a government if they don't have the Palazzo Chigi." The Chigi Palace is the prime minister's office.

Benigno Zaccari, the Socialist leader, brought down the last three cabinets by withdrawing his party's support. He has never denied that

he wants to become prime minister.

Mr. Agnelli said, as do many political experts, that that will be the only important question to be settled by the elections.

The industrialist said he saw two positive aspects about the fact that the elections were being held early. One, he said, was that they will deal with the issue of installing the U.S. missiles, which would have been a divisive subject if the elections were held nearer the time of the actual deployment.

The other, Mr. Agnelli said, was the urgency of enacting an economic austerity program. "You can only do that at the beginning of a legislature," he said. "It can't be done at the end."



Giovanni Agnelli



Rescue ship tows the Hele-on-Brittania.

Trans-Pacific Rover Gives Up Only 33 Miles From Destination

Reuters

BRISBANE, Australia — The jagged coral of the world's biggest reef wrecked Peter Bird's attempt to become the first man to row the Pacific alone Tuesday, just 33 miles (53 kilometers) short of his target.

An Australian Navy spokesman said Mr. Bird, in good health, was rescued after he radioed for help near the end of his 9,000-mile, 10-month voyage. His 34-foot (10.6-meter) boat sank in wild, tumbling seas while being towed to safety.

Commander Allan Brecht of the Cairns navy base said a patrol boat lifted Mr. Bird aboard and took his boat in tow, but it broke up and sank three and a half hours later.

Mr. Bird, 36, a photographer from London, was left with one small souvenir of the voyage he started in San Francisco in August — the tow ring of his bright red boat, Hele-on-Brittania.

Corsican Guerrillas Warned by Mitterrand

Reuters

CALVI, Corsica — President François Mitterrand warned separatist guerrillas on Corsica Tuesday that his government would not compromise.

On the second day of a 48-hour visit to the Mediterranean island, Mr. Mitterrand said that he was confident violence was repudiated by most Corsicans.

He warned the guerrillas: "We are capable of containing the violence until it disappears. Let no one expect the least compromise from us."

The outlawed National Liberation Front of Corsica, which has carried out 300 bombings in Corsica and mainland France this year, has declared a truce for the duration of the presidential visit but is expected to resume its violent campaign once Mr. Mitterrand leaves.

Mr. Mitterrand blamed the front in January during a rapid escalation of its bomb attacks.

His warning to the guerrillas Tuesday was the first overt reference he has made to the violence since he arrived Monday to promise Corsicans swifter moves toward limited self-rule.

Mr. Mitterrand, who was guarded in Corsica by 4,500 police and paramilitary officers, said in Calvi: "I have found a population that has understood what I have expected of it and that rejects violence."

He added: "The most dangerous contagion is not that of plastic explosives. It is easy to plant bombs in the night. The most difficult problem is to carry the support of the population."

The police believe the Corsican front has only about 200 activists but that it commands the sympathy of many more Corsicans who believe the island is treated like a poor relation by the mainland.

Mr. Mitterrand, during his helicopter tour, has stressed that the island must remain part of France, but he has also paid tribute to its special social and cultural identity.

He received a warm welcome Monday when he spoke in the Corsican capital of Ajaccio but he was booed by students later at Corte University where nationalist feelings are strong.

The police questioned Tuesday a man arrested Monday carrying a loaded pistol in Ajaccio minutes before Mr. Mitterrand was driven past.

The police commissioner, Robert Broussard, chosen by Mr. Mitterrand earlier this year to lead the anti-guerrilla drive, said: "Xavier Petri, 26, was known to have nationalist links."

The police also questioned three suspects after the discovery of a stick of dynamite in an hotel in the city of Bastia last weekend.

EC Farm Negotiations Progress

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community's ministers of agriculture reported progress Tuesday in negotiations on farm policy that would ease the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC.

In a report prepared for a meeting of the EC leaders in Stuttgart Friday, the ministers said governments were still split on how to overhaul the trading bloc's Mediterranean farm policy. But it noted that differences over how to protect French, Italian and Greek farmers once Spain and Portugal

join the community had been narrowed to two central issues.

The West German farm minister, Ignaz Kiechle, prepared the report, which said the two main problems centered on reform of price-support policies for fruit and vegetable producers.

Mr. Kiechle said that northern and southern nations could not agree on what action the community would take in times of acute oversupply nor on measures to strengthen the market organizations of producers.

He said another central problem posed by enlargement of the bloc,

an expected abundance of olive oil, could be eased by a long transition period for Spain.

But he said the ministers had made considerable progress, adding that an agreement was possible in the coming months.

Spain and Portugal were once expected to join in January 1984, but diplomats said 1986 was now the earliest feasible date.

Michel Rocard of France also spoke of progress, but restated France's position that talks with Spain and Portugal could not start until there was a full settlement.

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Bond Comes Back

By Thomas Quinn Curris

LONDON — The manufacturing of James Bond films is established as a major industry. "Octopussy," the latest of the interminable series, is the lucky 13th. Its premiere in London this week with royalty in attendance was an event second only to the elections. Like the Conservative Party it is enjoying a stunning victory.

We have become accustomed to Roger Moore's face as the British agent 007 as he dares and dares again, outwitting all enemies of the crown and dallying with every pretty wench who crosses his path. His assignment on this occasion takes him to Latin America, where he dodges Castro-bewhiskered officers, to India for a tiger hunt (where he is the hunted), and to East and West Germany.

His acrobatic exploits (running over the tops of cars and crouching on the rods of an express train) alternate with "and so to bed" interludes. Even beauties murderously opposed to his political derring-do succumb to his personal appeal. "Give me a refill," one husky, reclining languidly on a divan, mutters as she passes him her champagne glass.

This nonstop, round-the-world potter that occupies the screen for two hours begins with the detection of a fellow agent, 009, in the motley of a clown in an East German circus. The traveling circus trades

in international smuggling, and its activities reveal a more deadly plot. A hawkish Russian general, against the policy of his superiors, is scheming to blow up a U.S. military installation in West Germany. It is the diligence of Bond that averts the catastrophe.

The 30-year old formula of the late Ian Fleming has been through the movie mill officially and in imitation many a time. Its reworking here is a bit mechanical and, of course, predictable to the initiated. But John Glen's direction quickens it by blending the spectacular stunt work, exotic settings, frequent chases and lightly erotic episodes — all treated tongue-in-cheek — into a satisfactory thriller.

The Swedish-born actress who bears the name of a celebrated American actress of the early century, Maud Adams, has the title role, that of the imperious queen of the art-smuggling ring. She makes a pretty picture as a galley of girls row her barge across the lake, her marble palace in the sunset.

A wicked Afghan prince (Louis Jourdan) is her denizens assistant who proves to be Bond's most dangerous foe, the preposterous situation suggesting an "Arabian Nights" tale modernized for comic-book circulation. Kristina Wayborn, also from Sweden, who has impersonated Greta Garbo on television, is another ornament of 007's collection, while Steven Berkoff and Kabir Bedi are menaces.



James Bond (Roger Moore) and friends.

U.S. Films in Brief

CAPSULE comment on recently released U.S. films:

"Psycho II," directed by Richard Franklin, with a screenplay by Tom Holland, "has all of the characteristics of a conventional sequel to Hitchcock's 1960 classic, but, as you watch it you may feel as if you're seeing a couple of pre-conscious film students play with artifacts found in the Hitchcock man-

soleum," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Whether or not you share their pleasure depends on whether you are amused by spinnoffs that, although terribly knowing, are creatively second-rate." The original "Psycho" is a "brilliant piece of manipulative movie-making... Full-frontal gore, of the kind featured in 'Psycho II' would probably have bored Hitchcock."

The new film begins with the homecoming of Norman Bates, "again played with quirky authority by Anthony Perkins, after more than two decades in a mental hospital that now declares him sane, and another player from the original film, Vera Miles, who again shows up as the sister of the character played by Janet Leigh. The setting, of course, is the seedy old Bates Motel and the great old Victorian house that, in real life, has become one of the favorite tourist sights on the Universal lot in Hollywood."

The WASPs in Gurney's 'Dining Room'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — In much the same way that Broadway expects all its English imports even now to be period pieces or, if modern, still complete with butlers and French windows (unless of course they come on four legs celebrating the poems of T.S. Eliot), so Britons are still ill at ease with plays of upper-class Eastern seaboard American life.

Cowboys, gangsters, New York teen-agers, Deep South neotronics, California hippies, Midwestern alcoholics, all and more have we become accustomed to in the dramas that have come here from all over the United States this past decade. But a play like A.R. Gurney's "The Dining Room" is altogether less familiar, even though rooted far closer to home. From off Broadway it has gone on to considerable success in 20 other American cities, and is now for the first time on view in Europe, in an extremely agile and intelligent production by Alan Strachan, closing the season at his Greenwich Theatre.

Strachan has enjoyed a long association with Gurney, going back more than 10 years to a production of "Children" at the Mermad with Constance Cummings. But here, as in the United States, it is I suspect only with "The Dining Room" that Gurney is truly established as a popular albeit still unfashionable dramatist. It is a deceptively tricky play, both technically and emotionally: it requires six actors in the course of two hours on stage to play a range of about 60 characters covering half a century of white Anglo-Saxon Protestant life somewhere around Boston or Philadelphia, and to do so without any change of costume or make-up or lighting.

The device has been used before, notably by Thornton Wilder in "The Long Christmas Dinner" (1931), but never with the acid brilliance and economy of Gurney's style. Because he is here cataloging a community in Chekhovian decline, a community of WASPs who have had their sting removed by all the more flamboyant ethnic groups who followed them across the At-

lantic, it has been mistakenly assumed by some of my more un-American colleagues that this must therefore be a lament for that world. I don't believe there is much more regret here than could be discerned for the cherry orchard by Chekhov himself. Gurney may well have come from the world he is burying here, but his attitude seems in the play to be much like that

THE LONDON STAGE

of one of his characters, an anthropology student who comes to photograph his aged aunt's place settings on the dining-room table for a project he is starting about the eating habits of vanishing species.

Though written in a language reminiscent of the elegance of Philip Barry or Sam Behrman or Wilder, "The Dining Room" belongs to a much more Haymarket London tradition: the world of writers like N.C. Hunter and Wynyard Brown and Enid Bagnold and above all Dodie Smith, whose celebrated last-act toast to "the family, that dear occupant from whose tentacles we never really escape nor ever really wish to" is in one sense what this play, too, is all about.

But Gurney is writing about much more than the loss of old wealth and dining-room conversation: in his overlapping, interweaving, cross-cutting series of short scenes from family life, he goes from the cradle to the grave by way of divorce, adultery, decay and decline. When Barry and Behrman used to write plays about ambitious outsiders trying to break into the old American families (remember "Philadelphia Story") this one is about the insiders trying to get out — trying to escape the ritual of the dining-room meals and the underpaid Irish housekeepers and the gay uncle whom nobody talked about and the old cantankerous father and the unfaithful mother and the neurotic daughter. Trying to escape, in fact, from the family (as symbolized by the room in which it formally gathered) whose collapse was the destruction of the WASPs in America just as surely as it was the making of the blacks and the Jews.

What separates "The Dining Room" from its gentler English counterparts is its racial and political undertones. Far more than some younger and apparently more socially committed dramatists, Gurney is writing about a fundamental shift in American power politics, the move away from the old East Coast families, and that is what gives his play its lasting fascination. That, and Gurney's realization that although the focal dining-room table can be "renewed, rescored and regilded," the families who all once ate around it, received their education across it, and formed their nation's opinions over it, are now way past repair.

Strachan has assembled an extremely strong cast (Polly James, Marcia Warren, Alison Skelbeck, Christopher Godwin, Michael J. Shannon and Robin Bownman), most of them Ayckbourn veterans able for once to get their teeth into something more than jolly character sketches, and his production deserves a much longer London life than its present month at Greenwich.

To Stratford East's Theatre Royal, trailing clouds of glory from the last Edinburgh Festival, has come Giles Haverall's marvellously inventive production of Ena Lamont Stewart's "Men Should Weep," the long-lost account of 1930s life in the east end of Glasgow. Time and again this play away from its soap-opera base is the anger, the early (1947) feminism and the acute perception of Miss Stewart that neither sentiment nor theatricality are likely cures for poverty.

Her play is in one sense a Scottish echo of Odets and the American group theater of the 1930s; in another an East Side story lacking only a Bernstein-Sondheim setting. As played by Elizabeth MacLennan and a strong cast, it is, next to "Blood Brothers" (which it has much in common), the most overly dramatic evening in town.

Making Scents With the Aroma Disc

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — I have seen the future, and it smells.

It comes not on little cat feet but on black discs, like 45 rpm, which you put into a special machine (about \$20) that looks like the Viewfinder you played with as a kid. It has no movable parts. It makes no sound. It just casts. Consider this fall: the Aroma Disc. You've heard of Muzak; this is Nozak. Vapor wisps rising into the air and filling the room with smells that, as they say in the Fantasy and Imagery Biz, put you in the mood.

The good people at Charles of the Ritz Group Ltd. call it "The Next Frontier in Home Entertainment," and say, "You play them when you want something to happen."

Like what, you ask.
Here are some of the titles. You tell me what.
Seduced Beach, Passion, Seduction, Holding Hands, Caribbean Holiday, Create The Mood, Candlelight Dinner, Aphrodisiac, Fireplace, Moonlight.

To be fair, there are also Movie Time (smells like buttered popcorn), The Party's Over (black coffee), Christmas Time (pine wreaths), Piña Colada, After Din-

ner Mints, Ocean Breeze, Foliage, After The Rain, Creamsicle.

A most intriguing smell is Neutral; it has no smell at all. (Why you should have to pay for that is beyond me, but I'm sure it will be a big hit with the Pops crowd.)

There are 40 different scents ranging from the sublime (A Dozen Roses) to the ridiculous (Shrimpcocked). They'll retail for \$1.50 per (good for up to 30 roomfuls of smell) to \$5 (up to 150 roomfuls). To clean the nasal passages between smells you presumably inhale some sherbet.

If people can get used to the concept of "playing a fragrance," Aroma Disc could become the next big trend of the '80s. A new technology that beguets interesting family feuds? Consider the conflict between parents wanting to play A Time For Love and children looking out for Creamsicle. Think of the terror parents would feel if their teen-age daughter "brings" her boyfriend home and asks to borrow the Passion. And one can easily imagine mothers admonishing their youngsters not to smell Movie Time before dinner because it will spoil their appetites.

But before we get carried away here, let's remember that the initial Aroma Disc run is only 40 different scents, and as terrific as those whiffs may be, it takes more than 40 scents to clog your vents, it takes more than 40 smells to ring your bells, it takes more than 40 inhales to fill your sails, it takes more than 40 snorts to, well, you get the idea.

They missed some.
And so, in the spirit of that deaf, dumb and blind kid, Tommy, who should have said, "See me, feel me, touch me, smell me," we dedicate the following catalog of evocative smells to those who really want to put on airs:

- IRS Audit. (The scent of fear and loathing.)
- Swamp. (For military historians an additional scent, Swamp Fox.)
- Mother-in-law. (Fear and loathing redux.)
- What? Spam Again! (And the complementary scent, Over My Dead Body.)
- Mares' Sweat. (Endorsed by the Euro-American Lounge Lizard and Stallion Society.)
- Times Beach, Missouri. (Alternative selections: Railway at Dusk; Savannah, My Heart Sings.)
- Apricot Ice-Alot. (Originally titled, Avarice-Bowling.)
- Wet Dog in July. (For cat lovers, Long Weekend Litter Box.)
- I-95 Rest Stop. (People will stand in line for this one.)
- Long Island Expressway at 5 P.M. (More fume, less zoom.)
- Marathon. (Pungent sneakers after 26 miles, 385 yards.)
- '57 Chevy-Back Seat. (Third-rate romance, low-rent rear view.)

And these are all honorable choices, even if they are all wrong. Because the best smell on earth was driving on the 59th Street Bridge from Manhattan to Queens at 3 A.M., when the smell from the Silvercup bakery rose into the night air on its way to heaven.

And when they put that on an Aroma Disc is when I'll buy it.

A recent random sampling came up with mostly food and nature smells (one notable exception was a perverse woman who named Vitality); Lilac; Garlic suiting in butter; Red roses; Fresh-brewed coffee; Wind blowing through the pines after the rain at dawn; Gardenia; Summer air when it turns balmy in the early evening; New-mown grass (urban division); New-mown hay (rural division); Roy Rogers, when the chicken is frying; Oyster spray; Coconut oil; Honey-suckle.

And these are all honorable choices, even if they are all wrong. Because the best smell on earth was driving on the 59th Street Bridge from Manhattan to Queens at 3 A.M., when the smell from the Silvercup bakery rose into the night air on its way to heaven.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Vienna's Creditanstalt-Bankverein Is Expanding Its Presence Abroad

Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's largest bank, is expanding its presence abroad. The bank recently opened a branch in New York, its second abroad. Its London branch was opened almost three years ago.

A spokesman for the Vienna-based bank said Creditanstalt plans to open a branch in Milan in two years and would be stepping up its presence in the Far East by "increasing our share significantly" in European Asian Bank.

Creditanstalt "recognized that we must have our own presence in New York to be considered a serious international bank," said Marko Musulin, who with Frederick C. Hertel has been named a general manager of the New York branch. Creditanstalt said it is the first Austrian bank to set up a full-service branch in New York. It has consolidated assets of \$20 billion.

In the New York branch, emphasis will be placed on the bank's specialized know-how in trade financing, particularly in nonrecourse financing and countertrade, Mr. Musulin said.

Mr. Musulin formerly was based in the Vienna head office as senior manager responsible for international securities. Mr. Hertel joins Creditanstalt from Barclays Bank International in New York.

Harris to Lead BA's Marketing

Jim Harris, who joined British Airways more than three decades ago as a reservation-sales agent, has been appointed to the newly created position of marketing director of the state-owned carrier.

Mr. Harris will report directly to Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive, and will be responsible for the airline's worldwide marketing policy.

His responsibilities also include all passenger and cargo operations in the United Kingdom, which account for about 46 percent of the airline's total volume, he said.

In addition, he will oversee BA's advertising program.

Mr. Harris previously was head of British Airways Sales and Cargo Organization and head of the marketing policy group, a position that he will continue to hold.

Jim Harris

Other Appointments

Reinold Magnus, previously deputy managing director, has been appointed managing director of London-based Bank Xerox Ltd.

He succeeds Paul Baker, who is returning to Xerox Corp.'s head office in Stamford, Connecticut, as senior vice president and chief staff officer.

Bank Xerox is 51-percent-owned by Xerox and 49-percent-owned by Bank of America.

Bankers Trust Co. has appointed Reginald M. Bacall as its representative in Munich, responsible for correspondent-banking business in southern West Germany and Austria. He succeeds Luis Figueroa, who was transferred to the company's Madrid branch. Formerly, Mr. Bacall was in Bankers Trust's New York headquarters, where he was in charge of business with middle and eastern European financial institutions and governments.

Chase Manhattan Ltd., the London-based merchant banking arm of Chase Manhattan Bank, has appointed Anthony Rafferty executive director, responsible for Scandinavia. Mr. Rafferty, who previously was with Orion Royal Bank in London, succeeds Robert P. McDonald, who is returning to New York in August to take a position at Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Inc.

Reinold Luest has been elected director general of the European Space Agency. Mr. Luest, whose position is effective May 15, 1984, will succeed E. Ostgaard. Mr. Luest is currently president of Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

Nalco Chemical Co. has appointed W. Steven Weeber vice president, Nalco Europe. He is responsible for Nalco's subsidiary operations in West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland. Succeeding him as vice president of marketing for the international division is William W. Harp. Mr. Weeber and Mr. Harp are based in Nalco's Oak Brook, Illinois, head office.

Continental Illinois Ltd., the merchant banking unit of Continental Illinois Corp., has appointed Lawrence M. Biscara, Charles E. Law, Michael D. Posen and David G. Lord executive directors. They are based in London.

J.S. Davidson, a general manager of Standard Chartered Bank, has been appointed to the boards of Standard Chartered Merchant Bank and its Maiba subsidiary. In both positions he succeeds K.S. Smith.

Norman S. Bergel has joined County Bank's board as a director in the international division. He previously was a director of London-based Orion Royal Bank Ltd. County Bank is the merchant banking arm of National Westminster Bank.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

NYSE Up Despite Rate Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, extending Wall Street's latest rally to three sessions despite a rise in short-term interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.71 to 1,227.26, putting it within range of its all-time high of 1,232.55 set May 6. It had soared 24.44 points Monday, the best gain since it jumped 24.87 on Feb. 24.

Advances led declines by a 9-6 margin among the 1970 issues traded.

Big Board volume was 97.7 million shares, up from the 90.7 million traded Monday.

Prices were also higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said heavy trading in the early stages of the session provided some volatile movements in the high-technology sector, still reeling from the plunge Monday in Texas Instruments stock following the company's projection of a huge second-quarter loss.

But perhaps the day's most dramatic market news was confirmation by Gulf and Western Industries that it had sold a block of 6,020,000 shares of General Tire. The block, worth a total of \$216.7 million, was the largest ever in dollar terms on the New York Stock Exchange, the NYSE said.

Gulf and Western, which said the stock was its entire holding in General Tire, has previously stated that it planned to reduce its investment portfolio to pure debt and improve capitalization.

The market was restrained during most of the session by a hike in some short-term interest rates.

U.S. Trust Co. raised the rate that it charges brokers for loans to 94 percent from 92 percent and bond prices fell in reaction to a rise in the federal funds rate, which banks charge each other for overnight loans.

This was disappointing action to traders who had been encouraged by the Federal Reserve's report late Friday of a small, \$100-million increase in the nation's money supply after it had surged more than \$15 billion the previous month.

Intentional investors went shopping for a wide variety of issues.

Several analysts theorized that some traders were adjusting their portfolios before the end of the second quarter.

Texas Instruments, which had plunged 39% on 1.9 million shares Monday, was active and lower again. The company expects a potential \$100-million quarterly loss because of price reductions and slower sales.

Among the other high-technology issues, Coleco, Commodore International and Tandy were lower at one time. But Warner Communications and Tandy Corp. were higher.

Chrysler, General Motors and Ford were active and higher at the outset. The automakers reported higher early June sales.

IBM was active. The company Monday signed an agreement with Rohn Corp. to develop a system of linking IBM computers to operate with telephone switches. Rohn, a 12-point winner Monday, was in the spotlight again.



Heavy oil drilling in Venezuela's Orinoco Belt, one of world's biggest untapped deposits.

How Venezuela's Heavy-Oil Plan Turned Into a Financial Burden

New York Times Service

CARACAS — Less than a year ago, the Venezuelan government was pushing ahead with a multibillion-dollar plan for developing the country's vast potential in heavy petroleum. Today, one major project lies on the scrap heap, and spending on the development of heavy oil has been scaled back sharply.

Venezuela's ambitious plans for large-scale exploitation of the Orinoco heavy oil belt, perhaps the largest untapped deposit of heavy oil in the world, fell victim to a variety of circumstances: lower world prices for petroleum, the country's chief export; a reduction in money available for financing projects in the government-owned industry, and major revisions in projections on how much oil the nation would need in coming years to meet domestic and foreign demand.

One American oil executive, who asked not to be identified, blamed Venezuela's plight to that of other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "Venezuela suddenly found out it didn't have enough money to pay for all the fancy projects that were designed when oil prices were high, and the country was rolling in cash," he said.

He added: "Besides, the oil industry here realized last year that they simply weren't going to need a lot of heavy oil over the short term."

Heavy oil is thicker and more viscous than light oil, and it is more expensive to transport and refine.

Ever since Venezuela nationalized its petroleum industry in 1976, the state oil monopoly, Petroleos de Venezuela, has been seeking ways to develop the Orinoco Belt, an area of 20,000 square miles (52,000 square kilometers) that lies north of the Orinoco River in eastern Venezuela.

The oil industry believes that the area holds between 700 billion and 3,000 billion barrels of heavy petroleum, making it the largest deposit of its type known today. Interest in producing commercial quantities of oil from this region grew as international oil prices rose and Venezuela's reserves of light and medium weight crudes began to dwindle.

But the belt poses special problems to oil producers. Crude oil from the Orinoco fields has the consistency of cold butter when it comes to the surface. This factor makes transportation through normal pipelines problematic.

Moreover, Orinoco crude oil presents other serious problems: In addition to having a high sulfur content, the various types of oil found in this area contain large quantities of vanadium and nickel, as well as other impurities. The presence of these materials makes oil from the belt unfit for processing in regular refineries.

In 1981, the Venezuelan government took a giant step toward developing the Orinoco Belt: It awarded

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

British Banks Cut Key Rate; Pound Declines Sharply

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's major banks Tuesday cut their base interest rate by half a percentage point, to 9 1/2 percent, pushing down the value of pound but encouraging rises in the stock market.

The banks also cut their deposit rates to 6 percent from 6 1/2 percent. The base-rate cuts followed two reductions in the Bank of England's money-market intervention rate. The central bank cut its discount rates by further 1/4 point Tuesday after Monday's 1/4-point cut.

Analysts said the widely expected cut in the base rate, effective Wednesday, indicated that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's new government was trying to protect the country's economic recovery.

The cut, encouraged by the Bank of England, also signaled that the new chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, wanted an easing of the pound's value before it priced British exports out of international markets, they added.

The pound has risen sharply in recent weeks along with the dollar, aided in part by high British interest levels.

Analysts doubted that the cut would be enough to stop building societies from increasing the politically-sensitive mortgage rate from its present 10 percent when they meet next week. Building societies, the main providers of home finance in Britain, had complained of a shortage of funds as they competed for savers with the banks.

The pound fell sharply Tuesday and went through the \$1.53 level in afternoon trading, dealers said. It closed in London at \$1.5253, down from Monday's \$1.5310 closing.

It was the British currency's lowest rate since mid-April, before Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called the general election which returned her to power in a landslide last week. The latest weakening had followed a climb from a

record low of \$1.4515 in late March.

The pound also lost value against the Deutsche mark, dropping more than five pfennigs to 3.9086 DM.

In New York, the pound was sharply lower at midsession, while the dollar was below the best levels of an active morning's trading, dealers said. The pound fell to a two seven-month low of \$1.5220 before steadying at \$1.5255.

The lower cost of borrowing encouraged the London stock market, however, and the Financial Times index of 30 leading shares set a record for the fifth consecutive session. The index rose 3.4 points, to finish at 724.7.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank sold \$54.5 million as the dollar was fixed higher at 2.5548 DM, after 2.5415 DM Monday, dealers said.

Dealers said generally firmer expectations of U.S. interest rates kept the dollar buoyant ahead of the U.S. opening.

U.S. Treasury financing requirements, which were to be announced Tuesday, and predictions by some analysts that the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply would show a \$4-billion rise in the Friday report both kept the U.S. currency firm on expectations that the two factors would lead to a continuing tight monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

The financial market's concern about U.S. money-supply growth was heightened by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's comment that the Fed may have to tighten money supply if recent expansion turns out not to be due to seasonal factors.

French Car Prices Up

Reuters

PARIS — French automakers will raise prices an average 5.5 percent beginning July 1 when 1984 models are introduced, industry sources said Tuesday.

EC Floating-Rate Note Raised to \$1.8 Billion

Reuters

LONDON — The floating-rate note launched Friday for the European Community has been increased to \$1.8 billion from the \$1.5 billion originally planned, bond market sources said Tuesday.

The seven-year issue, the largest float ever, carries a coupon of 4 1/2 percent of the note's value at the time of issue. The notes carry a holders' put option after five years. After two years, holders can gain a further 1/2 point if they declare they will not exercise the option.

Credit Suisse First Boston is lead manager of the issue, which is part of the EC's \$3.7 billion financing operation on behalf of the French government.

There also were a number of new issues Tuesday.

Mitsubishi Bank is raising \$100 million through a seven-year Eurobond involving an interest-rate swap, lead managed by Morgan Stanley International.

Launched through an overseas finance subsidiary, the noncallable issue carries an 11 1/2 percent coupon and is priced at 99 1/8.

The issue will be used in an interest-rate swap for floating-rate debt. Credit Suisse First Boston and Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) are co-lead managers.

Southwest Airlines of the United States is raising \$35 million through a 15-year convertible Eurobond, lead managed by Credit Suisse First Boston.

The par-priced issue, launched

through an overseas finance subsidiary, carries a 6 1/2 percent coupon. The conversion price of \$47.875 per share represents a conversion premium of 9.4 percent over Monday's closing share price. The bond is callable in the first year at 106, declining by one point each year to par in 1989. It may be redeemed prior to July 1, 1986, only if the share price is at least 130 percent of the conversion price.

In the Deutsche mark sector, Dresdner Bank announced a 250-million-DM 4-percent, seven-year Eurobond with warrants for its shares.

The par-priced bonds of 1,000 DM face value carry two warrants entitling the holder to purchase four Dresdner shares at 182 DM each. The shares closed Monday on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange at 186.50 DM.

The Republic of Ireland is raising 100 million DM through a seven-year private placement Eurobond with a yield of 8 1/2 percent. The issue, which is lead managed by Dresdner Bank, is priced at par.

The coupon on the 50 million DM Eurobond for the Tokyo-based Rhythm Watch Co. has been cut to 5 1/2 percent from a previously indicated 6 percent.

The five-year issue, guaranteed by Saitama Bank and lead managed by Dresdner Bank and Nikko Securities, has been priced at par. Every bond for 4,000 DM has a warrant attached entitling the holder to buy 1,000 shares of the company.

Big 3 U.S. Car Firms Say Sales Up 9.7%

United Press International

DETROIT — Helped by reduced-rate financing programs and rebates, the total sales of the three leading U.S. automakers rose 9.7 percent in the first 10 days of June, the companies reported Tuesday.

General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler sold 202,877 cars in the June 1-10 period, up 9.7 percent from 184,470 in the year-earlier period. For the year so far, the Big Three have sold 2,740,656 cars, up 6.3 percent from 2,576,335 in the year-earlier period.

General Motors and Ford Motor both are offering 8.8 percent financing on small and compact cars while Ford and Chrysler also are offering rebates.

Chrysler also has 8.8 percent financing on some models.

GM's sales were up 30.5 percent for the period. It sold 131,729 cars, up from 100,967 a year earlier, when the end of rebate programs resulted in a big drop in sales. For

the year to date, GM sales are up 5.6 percent.

Robert D. Lund, a GM vice president, said the selling rate was the highest for the period since 1978, the automaker's peak selling year.

Ford sales of 45,951 cars were down 4 percent for the period from 47,881 last year. Unlike GM, Ford in 1982 continued its incentive programs into June. Ford sales for the year are up 2.2 percent.

Chrysler had a 22 percent increase in sales for the 10-day period. It sold 25,197 cars, compared with 20,622 last year. For the year to date, Chrysler sales are up 18.9 percent.

Among the smaller companies, American Motors Corp. saw sales rise 50 percent in the first 10 days. AMC sold 3,600 cars, compared with 2,400 last year. AMC sales for the year so far, however, are up 118 percent. AMC is 46 percent owned by Renault of France.

Nicaragua Sees Debt Problem

Reuters

MANAGUA — Nicaragua, facing an acute foreign-exchange shortage and mounting defense spending, said Tuesday it would be unable to meet immediate payments on its foreign debt.

Luis Enrique Figueroa, the central bank president, said Nicaragua would miss a payment of about \$45 million due Wednesday on its debt to private banks unless the payment was postponed or the country received fresh credits.

He said Nicaragua had asked its private creditor banks to postpone repayment on more than \$140 million due between now and Dec. 15, 1984, but as of late last week there had been no response.

The country owes a total of \$900 million to 117 private banks. Mr. Figueroa said. Bankers had said it had an excellent record of meeting its semiannual payments on this debt.

Analysts Assess Texas Instruments Damage

By Vartan G. Vartan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Texas Instruments' stock, participating in the general bull market for equities, had soared nearly 100 points since last summer to a record price of \$176 a share in January. Last Friday, it closed at \$157.75.

Then, in a statement issued last Friday night, the company said, "In contrast to earlier assessments, it now appears that 1983 will be a significantly poorer year for the company than 1982." The company said it expects to take an after-tax loss of as much as \$100 million in its June quarter.

The disclosure sent stock waves through Wall Street Monday. While traders and investors tried to get out of the market's glamour stocks, security analysts slashed their 1983 earnings estimates for the company.

"The magnitude of the loss was a shocker," said John M. Geraghty of Dean Witter Reynolds.

On the New York Stock Exchange, a wave of sell orders delayed trading in Texas Instruments stock until 12:23 p.m., when a block of 450,000 shares opened at \$119. The stock closed at \$118.25, down \$39.50, or 25 percent of its market value. The volume exceeded 1.8 million shares.

Institutions, which owned 74 percent of the 23.6 million Texas Instruments shares, were getting out quickly.

On the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the influx of orders restricted trading conditions somewhat. Call options, allowing holders to buy Texas Instruments stock at a set price of 150 until the expiration date of July 22, plunged to \$0.625 each from \$11.50. Put options, permitting the sale of the stock at 140 until the July expira-

tion, finished at \$21, up from the previous close of \$1.125.

In the light of the company's announcement, analysts said they had sharply reduced their earnings estimates for 1983. The company earned \$6.10 a share in 1982.

At Dean Witter, Mr. Geraghty lowered his former estimate of \$7.50 a share to "roughly" \$1.50 a share. "Even now estimates are pretty uncertain," he said, "inasmuch as we don't know yet whether, or to what extent, Texas Instruments will remain in home computers. Also, there is some uncertainty as to the treatment of a tax-loss carry-forward."

"I have lowered my rating on the stock from 'buy-hold' to 'hold.' The latter designation implies that Texas Instruments will be only an average market performer."

Two differing assessments — one positive and the other negative — were provided by other analysts. "Basically, we view this development as management biting the bullet and deciding to limit its exposure in home computers," said Thomas P. Kurlak of Merrill Lynch. "It's a painful step, but it precludes long-term bleeding and sets the stage for a powerful earnings upturn."

Assuming that the company will

pay little or no taxes in the second half of 1983, Mr. Kurlak estimates earnings this year at approximately \$3 a share, down from his former projection of \$7.25 a share. He retained his prior rating on the stock — "OK to buy" for the intermediate term and an outright "buy" for the long term. "You must remember that the driving force of earnings at Texas Instruments is its semiconductor business," he said, "and we remain very positive on semiconductor companies generally."

At Salomon Brothers, however,

Adam F. Cuhney retained his negative view on Texas Instruments. "We pulled our last recommendation on the stock in January 1981," he said. "More recently, we refrained from recommending Texas Instruments because of its exposure to the consumer electronics business, which is characterized by extreme price competition and rapid product obsolescence."

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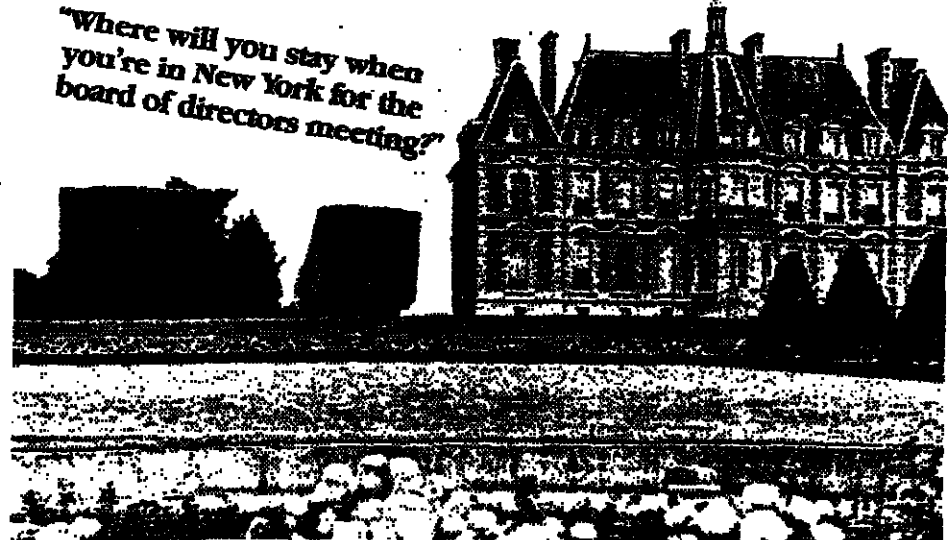
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Seeking Diversity At Brown-Forman

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ever since 1870, when George Garvin Brown sealed the first bottle of Old Forester bourbon and affixed a handwritten label to it, Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. has not strayed from its basic spirits and wine business.

It has been steadfast even through Prohibition, when the government allowed Brown-Forman to sell its products only by prescription, and more recently, during a slowdown in the growth of industry sales to less than 2 percent a year.

But last week, the distiller made its first attempt to diversify. William Lee Lyons Brown Jr., Brown-Forman's 47-year-old president and the great grandson of its founder, announced an offer to acquire Lenox Inc., a maker of fine china, luggage, crystal and rings for an indicated price of \$415 million.

"The thing that is so important here is that Lenox is a consumer products company," Mr. Brown said in a recent interview. Brown-Forman, he said, would always remain a beverage company, but the time had come to move into consumer products.

Stressing the "friendly" nature of his offer, Mr. Brown told his counterpart at Lenox that synergy between the two companies would

come from the similarity of their markets — the upper-income consumer who enjoys gracious living and entertaining. Brown-Forman, based in Louisville, Kentucky, pursues that market with such labels as Jack Daniel's and Early Times whiskeys, Martell cognac, Bolla Italian wines and Korbel California champagne.

Lenox's response to Brown-Forman's unsolicited offer has been far from enthusiastic, however. John S. Chamberlain, Lenox's chairman, has declined to meet with Mr. Brown to discuss a merger. In addition, Lenox has retained Kidder, Peabody to review the offer and is consulting with that firm's specialist in takeover defenses, Martin Siegel.

Brown-Forman has offered to pay \$87 for each of Lenox's 4.54 million shares, or \$43.50 each after a 100 percent stock dividend payable July 1 to holders of record June 3. The offer is scheduled to expire July 7.

Though Mr. Brown has talked about the perfect fit between Lenox and Brown-Forman because "both are marketing companies selling high-quality, high-price products," analysts who follow Brown-Forman are less keen on the merger.

"Why buy a company that grows



Labels that Brown-Forman markets and William Lee Lyons Brown Jr., its president.

at half the rate of your company?" asked Joseph Frazzani, an analyst for Oppenheimer & Co. Although Lenox has averaged annual growth rates of 11.2 percent in sales and 10.8 percent in earnings over the past 10 years, Brown-Forman has had a few years of 20 percent growth.

Even if the market for hard li-

quors grows at only 1 percent this year, analysts say, they still expect Brown-Forman to maintain a growth rate averaging about 13 percent over the next five years.

The Lenox name, however, has

usually listed prominently on most department store bid registers. But the company also has a number of less impressive businesses, including candles, soaps and a line of economy-sensitive diamond rings.

"I don't see a lot of synergy, to be honest," said Arthur Kirch, an analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert, who says the acquisition has drawbacks for Brown-Forman.

IMF Checks On Progress By Brazil

Regan Assails Plan To Limit Tax Cut

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — A group from the International Monetary Fund began poring over Brazil's books Tuesday to see whether the debt-ridden nation met requirements for release of a \$411 million loan parcel.

On the eve of the group's work, President Joao Baptista Figueiredo appeared on television and guaranteed that Brazil would honor its debts. But he added, "This is not to say that a banker is going to control our life."

Saying inflation was the "principal problem," Gen. Figueiredo indicated that all public spending would be cut. Inflation is running at 118 percent.

He was expected to approve 75 percent cuts in spending for state-run enterprises, which include everything from telephones to shipping.

Brazil, with a \$90 billion foreign debt, appealed to the IMF for a \$5.9 billion loan late last year after outlining austerity measures.

Boosted by the IMF loan approval, Brazil solicited help from more than 120 private international bankers, the U.S. Treasury and the Bank for International Settlements.

Bankers, for the most part, responded favorably to three of the four proposals set out by Brazil's economic leaders, approving a \$4.4 billion jumbo loan, a rollover of \$4 billion due this year and continuation of \$8.8 billion in export credit loans.

Project 4, however, is several billion dollars short of the \$10 billion target. This project asked bankers to guarantee short-term overnight loans for overseas branches of Brazilian banks.

The government had said it would cut inflation to 90 percent, and curtail public spending. But at the end of the first quarter of this year, cost overruns were almost \$1 billion.

WASHINGTON — The Democratic plan to limit the July 1 tax cut will not "soak the rich" but "drown the middle class," penalizing two-earner families trying to get ahead, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday.

Mr. Regan said supporters of the idea to limit the third year of the tax cut to \$700 "apparently wish to make people believe that a cap on the third year will make the rich, and only the rich, pay more taxes."

"This notion is simply not true," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a House Ways and Means Committee hearing to get administrative views on raising taxes.

"Those who are trying to get ahead by having two workers in the family to pay for a better house or educating children are to be penalized by ill-conceived tax legislation," Mr. Regan said.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, proposed the cap last week, saying that it would make the coming installment of the 1981 tax cut faster to the poor by limiting gains for the relatively well-to-do.

Mr. Regan said Tuesday that the plan "will hit squarely at our great middle-income class. The truth is that just about half of the 8 million

returns that would be affected...are filed by single individuals and married couples earning less than \$50,000."

As an example, he said that without the cap a married couple consisting of a police officer who earns \$23,260 a year and a registered nurse earning \$20,960 would get a deduction of \$917 if they do not itemize. "Instead the cap would result in a loss of \$197 that they would otherwise spend on consumption or save," Mr. Regan said.

"There's no use trying to earn more — Congress will tax it away — that's not fair to the middle class," he said. "It's not soak the rich, it's drown the middle class."

Mr. Regan also said that nearly 2.5 million small businesses, which are a vital source of employment and investment, also would have their taxes increased by the cap.

Regan Sees Possible Tightening
Mr. Regan told the Ways and Means Committee that the Federal Reserve Board may have to tighten the money supply slightly if its recent expansion is shown to not be the result of seasonal factors.

He added: "We think that the money supply may be on the high side."

Unemployment In France Rose 1.3% Last Month

Reuters

PARIS — The French government said Tuesday that unemployment rose 1.3 percent last month. Employers' leaders warned that the economy had moved sharply into recession.

The Labor Ministry said the number of workers without jobs increased in May to 2,029,000, or 8.5 percent of the labor force.

The higher May jobless figures, which followed slight improvements in the two preceding months, were disclosed as the National Assembly began to study a five-year economic development plan that has been attacked by both right and left.

The figures were consistent with unofficial forecasts that unemployment would rise to 2.4 million by the end of next year as a result of the government's austerity program.

In March and April, unemployment fell by a total of 0.8 percent. The government's economic policies were condemned Tuesday by Yvon Gattaz, head of the employers' federation.

He told journalists that most sectors of French industry were struggling and he added: "The economy has nose-dived in the last month. The recession is here."

Venezuelan Heavy Oil Plan Becomes Burden

(Continued from Page 9)

an eight-year contract, worth close to \$700 million, to an American engineering and construction concern, Lummus Co. of Bloomfield, N.J., and to a Venezuelan engineering company, Vepica, which worked as the American company's partner in the venture.

The entire project, whose total cost was estimated at around \$8 billion, involved design, engineering and construction work on a complex capable of producing and upgrading around 140,000 barrels a day of crude from the Orinoco Belt. Essentially, the state oil monopoly sought to convert commercially unattractive Orinoco crudes into petroleum that could be refined and marketed internationally.

Between 1979 and 1982, Petroloc invested about \$1.1 billion in the area.

Last December, however, the administration of President Luis Herrera Campesino announced that the Orinoco project would be "redimensioned." But it became clear that the project was to be shelved.

According to industry sources, there were several reasons. For one thing, last year, Petroloc planners found that domestic exploratory work had produced larger volumes of light and medi-

um crude than had been expected, and that production enhancement techniques used in the country's aging oil fields had worked well. For another, at the same time, local and international demand for oil did not grow as quickly as had

been projected. Thus, the notion of spending billions on a heavy-oil scheme became less attractive.

In a recent status report on the Orinoco Belt, Petroloc said that it would continue development projects, but on a "selective" basis. But

in an internal memo, the state oil monopoly said it had formally canceled the major Orinoco project.

The American company most involved — Lummus — will be hard hit, but it is not clear whether the company has been given any assurances that the project will be resurrected, or whether the company is to receive any penalty fees as a result of the cancellation.

Western debt is owed to governments and the rest to private banks, Mr. Obodowski said at Monday's press conference. Ideally, he said, it would be rescheduled over 20 years, with an eight-year grace period during which interest only would be paid.

Poland is estimated to owe Western banks \$1.1 billion in interest and \$1.5 billion in principal this year. Commercial banks have already reached agreements with Poland on rescheduling payments due in 1981 and 1982.

Mr. Obodowski's remarks surprised Western bankers here, because of their timing and the long period during which Poland was seeking to delay payment. Bankers said the Obodowski proposal was not basically new. They said Polish officials had proposed to bankers at talks in Warsaw in March an overall rescheduling of debt due to commercial banks over 19 years with seven years' grace.

But banking sources here said the talks were routine and that Mr. Obodowski's proposal had not been on the agenda or, so far as they knew, even discussed. A report on the Polish economy by officials from Bank Handlowy, the foreign-trade bank responsible for handling Poland's Western debts, had contained nothing new, they said. The talks were due to continue in two weeks in Zurich. Fifty-five percent of Poland's


Talks End on Polish Debt

Reuters

VIENNA — Western bankers and Polish officials ended two days of talks on the Polish economy here Tuesday without discussing a Polish official's proposal to delay repayment of his country's \$25-billion debt to the West, senior banking sources said.

Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski had told a press conference in Warsaw Monday that Polish officials would put the proposal to bankers at the meeting.

But banking sources here said the talks were routine and that Mr. Obodowski's proposal had not been on the agenda or, so far as they knew, even discussed. A report on the Polish economy by officials from Bank Handlowy, the foreign-trade bank responsible for handling Poland's Western debts, had contained nothing new, they said. The talks were due to continue in two weeks in Zurich. Fifty-five percent of Poland's



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Norman Bailey	
Aviation.....	40-44p
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Japan Plans to Sue U.S. Over Truck-Part Duty

United Press International

TOKYO—In a rare trade move against the United States, Japan will file suit over U.S. import duties on Japanese-made small-truck chassis, trade officials said Tuesday.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan has decided to ask the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for an international arbitration on its stalemate with the United States.

Japan has been asking the United States to roll back the duties on Japanese-made small-truck chassis since Washington raised the duties to 25 percent, from 4 percent, in August 1980.

Despite a series of negotiations, officials of the two nations have failed to break the deadlock. Tokyo has argued that the U.S. move was aimed at shutting out the Japanese product from the U.S. market.

Washington answered that it was merely reclassifying cab chassis as complete trucks.

"It (the decision) still needs consultations with Foreign Ministry and other departments in the government, but we expect to file the suit with GATT in mid-July," the official said.

Another official said that this was the first time that Japan had sought the Geneva-based GATT's help in solving a dispute with the United States since April, when President Ronald Reagan sharply increased duties on Japanese motorcycles to protect the financially ailing Harley-Davidson, the sole U.S. motorcycle maker.

Tokyo and Washington are still seeking a settlement of the motorcycle issue under GATT.

If GATT decides to accept the truck-chassis suit, a committee would be formed to arbitrate and rule on the case. Neither the United States nor Japan would be represented on the arbitration committee.

Swiss Curb Trade Deficit

Reuters

BERNE—Switzerland's trade deficit narrowed to 663 million Swiss francs (\$311 million) in May from 833.8 million francs in April.

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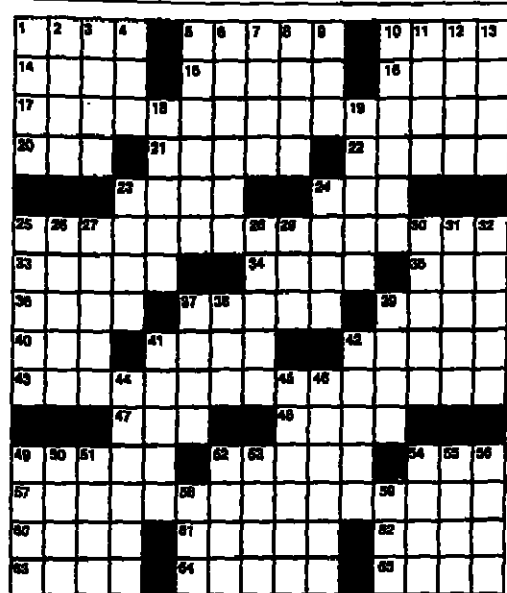
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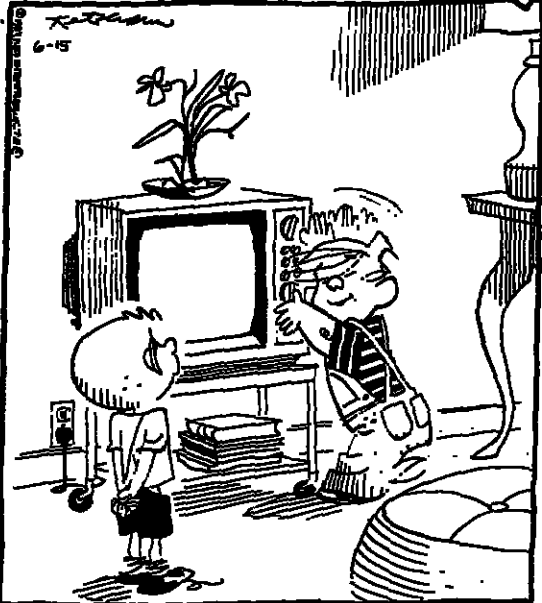
1 "Aeneid" starter
5 Loops
10 Third power
14 Larry Bird's target
15 Hero-actor Murphy
16 Killer whale
17 "... swift completion of their—"
20 Buzzer
21 McKinley's birthplace in Ohio
22 Resource
23 Lisa
24 Kind of boat, jump or lift
25 Daily feature on some TV stations
33 Actress Bordoni, 1894-1953
34 Kind of...
35 Collection of anecdotes
36 Curve
37 Fit in
38 X-rated stuff
40 Weasel's prey
41 Tie
42 Snow or Canada
43 Coming soon
47 "The Princess and the..."

DOWN

1 Fessie's husband
2 Lasso
3 Be listless
4 G.I.'s overseas
5 Wolf or jackal
6 Felonious fugitive
7 Nation in Nimes
8 Tops
9 Migr.'s talk
10 King-to-king word
11 Samovars
12 A-F connection
13 Orient
18 Hole—
19 Sealant
23 Repair
24 Kind
25 The Scales
26 To the back
27 — two (1:50)
28 Broad strip
29 Shoot the breeze
30 Pythias's friend
31 Why words become obsolete
32 Dad, in Devon
37 "... on a wing prayer"
38 Polka
39 Rail
41 What bakers do with their dough
42 "The Lower Depths" author
44 Overturns
45 Slip by
46 Moderate
47 Golden Fleece
48 Work hard
51 Certain
52 Mingle on a tundra
53 Clue
54 Hide
55 Film section
56 Kept bow on to the water
58 Recipe abbr.
59 Sharky, Rickles role

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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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ARVEG

JOLTES

THRAHE

Answer: THE

Yesterday's Jumble: KNEEL, CATCH AROUND BOILED

Answer: How a barber usually likes to talk—BEHIND YOUR BACK

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EUROPE				ASIA			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	64	47	10	Bangkok	84	74	64
Amsterdam	56	41	10	Bombay	84	74	64
Antwerp	56	41	10	Hong Kong	84	74	64
Berlin	56	41	10	New Delhi	84	74	64
Bombay	84	74	64	Sao Paulo	84	74	64
Buenos Aires	84	74	64	Singapore	84	74	64
Calcutta	84	74	64	Taipei	84	74	64
Cardiff	56	41	10	Tokyo	84	74	64
Chennai	84	74	64				
Cairo	84	74	64				
Cebu	84	74	64				
Dakar	84	74	64				
Dhaka	84	74	64				
Dublin	56	41	10				
Frankfurt	56	41	10				
Geneva	56	41	10				
Hankow	84	74	64				
Hong Kong	84	74	64				
Kobe	84	74	64				
London	56	41	10				
Lyons	56	41	10				
Manila	84	74	64				
Medan	84	74	64				
Osaka	84	74	64				
Paris	56	41	10				
Perth	84	74	64				
Port of Spain	84	74	64				
Rangoon	84	74	64				
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Tokyo	84	74	64				
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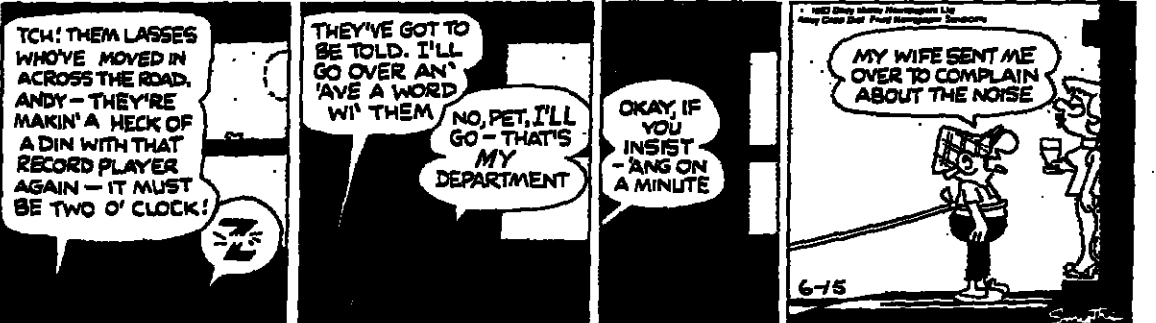
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BOOKS

A KILLING PACE
By Les Whitten. 305 pp. \$14.95.
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Robert Lekachman.

LES Whitten has thrown into this appetizing chourouste, among other ingredients, the Mafia, Italy's Red Brigades, the international drug trade, detailed instructions for the bugging of your neighbor, sexual dalliance, and for good measure, some Mediterranean travel notes.

The hero of "A Killing Pace," George Fraser, does very nicely for himself as a private investigator. Industrial espionage and divorce work sully conscience but enlarge net worth. A street kid and sometime juvenile delinquent, George marries decidedly up. His wife, Anne, an enormously talented and physically attractive tax attorney, spends her time enlarging tax shelters for clients already richer than they have any right to be.

The plot revolves around George's mounting disgust with his nasty trade and the deterioration of his marriage because of his wife's rejection of his qualms and insistence upon his continuation in a profession nearly as lucrative as her own. Just as George is about to pack it all in, he is precipitated into a tangled mixture of gunning and drugs. Danny Surcut, the cop who rescued George from a life of crime, calls frantically upon his protégé for help. By this time Danny is a prosperous mouthpiece for the Philadelphia mob. His boss, one Bernie Magliorocco, is under pressure from younger rivals. To reassert his dominance over the local thugs, he arranges through the good offices of Danny to trade guns to the Red Brigades in return for drugs.

Bernie, a man of honor, is completely up front with Ernesto Calvacadi, the sinister representative of the Red Brigades. Ernesto double-crosses Bernie, Bernie threatens to rub out Danny unless Danny arranges somehow to take bloody revenge on Ernesto and recover the Mafia's half-million. Only George can do the job. It is far from easy. The hunt for Ernesto takes George to Italy, involves him in an affair with Silvia, an Italian chemical engineer, requires him to pose variously as an artist and an altruist, and leads to a frantic gun battle with his childhood enemy, now a big man in organized crime.

After a fashion, "A Killing Pace" ends happily. George is free but at loose ends. He has no wish to return to his wife, who has whiled away the idle hours by shacking up with her unattractive but sexually powerful law partner. Although Silvia has cured George of his impotence and they love each other dearly, both realize that marriage cannot succeed, for their worlds are separate. Life is more than a hotel bedroom and idyllic picnics in the Italian countryside. George is ready for new experiences.

All of this is good fun, presented in serviceable prose. I have one, rather unusual reservation. With the notable exception of George's childhood enemy, none of the major characters

is sufficiently evil. Bernie is just a businessman on the skirts. Anne regresses her sexual transgressions. Bernie's son, the Rutgers graduate, transparently wishes that he were a management consultant rather than a middle-ranking Mafia executive. Ernesto, when it comes to the point, shrinks even more from tormenting George than George does when the tables are turned.

George gets little enjoyment from either work or play. I much prefer Robert Parker's bulky hero Spencer who eats, drinks, fights bad people, and fornicates with equal enthusiasm. Still, there is hope. George has shocked his despicable trade. He has come to realize that his wife has day fret and that his awe of her was misplaced. I can't deny a suspicion that Les Whitten is himself a decent sort who can't throw himself with genuine gusto into the extravagant violence and intrigue of a well-crafted novel. These are, when all is said, minor complaints. Although I was able to put "A Killing Pace" down from time to time, I did soon pick it up again. Play George again, Les.

Robert Lekachman teaches economics at Lehman College. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Weeks on list
1 THE RETURN OF THE REDS, adapted by Thomas J. Fagan and Robert F. Wagner	1	1
2 THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John G. Curren	1	13
3 CHRISTINE, by Stephen King	2	10
4 HEARTBEAT, by Nora Ephron	3	7
5 WHITE GOLD WINTER, by Stephen King	4	10
6 THE SUMMER OF KATYA, by David Shields	5	5
7 ANCIENT EVENINGS, by Norman Mailer	6	11
8 VOICE OF THE HEART, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	7	8
9 BANKER, by Dick Francis	8	11
10 ASCENT INTO HELL, by Andrew M. Greeley	9	11
11 THE LONESOME GODS, by Louis L'Amour	10	9
12 BREAKER, by John Gardner	11	9
13 THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. Auel	12	11
14 SUDDEN DEATH, by Rita Mae Brown	13	11
15 SPACE, by James A. Michener	14	17

NONFICTION		Weeks on list
1 IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Fagan and Robert F. Wagner	1	12
2 THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	2	37
3 HEARTBEAT, by Nora Ephron	3	7
4 JANE FONDA'S WORK-OUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	4	7
5 CREATING WEALTH, by Robert G. Allen	5	3
6 BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William Least Heat Moon	6	17
7 THE LOVE YOU MAKE, by Peter Brown and Severin	7	7
8 WORKING OUT, by Charles Hix	8	7
9 THE DIET CENTER PROGRAM, by Dr. George H. Williams	9	6
10 THE LAST LION, by William Manchester	10	9
11 HOW TO LIVE TO BE 100—OR MORE, by George H. Williams	11	12
12 THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN TYPE DESIGN AND LIFETIME NUTRITION PLAN, by Elliot D. Abrahamson and Elizabeth A. King	12	14
13 CHOWING UP, by Russell Lee	13	14
14 THE YOUNGEST SCIENCE, by Lewis Thomas	14	13
15 HOW TO SATISFY A WOMAN EVERY TIME, by Neen Hayden	15	1

Record Price for Statue

United Press International
NEW YORK — An Egyptian statue dating to 1300 B.C. and uncovered in the Nile Delta in the late 19th century has been sold for \$341,000, the highest price ever paid at auction for an Egyptian antiquity, Sotheby's said.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN the diagrammed deal was shown to experts, South on play to cash the diamond queen, and the 8-7 of diamonds were just good enough to establish the suit while a trump remained in the closed hand as an entry.

West had held the diamond seven instead of the six, the slam would have failed by four tricks, but as it was the defense was helpless. If West had refused to cover the diamond king, the queen would have been played with similar play. One diamond trick was all the defense could manage.

NORTH		EAST	
♠	A 10 8 5	♠	7 5 3
♥	Q 10 7 7 3	♥	Q 9 2
♦	A 8 6 4	♦	10 9
♣	8 4	♣	10 9 8 5 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was:
South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♦, 4♣, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

Amsterdam June 13 Frankfurt June 13 Other Markets June 14 June 14 Canadian Stock Markets June 13

Amsterdam				Frankfurt				Other Markets				June 14				June 14				Canadian Stock Markets			
Class	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Close	Prev.
ABN	74.50	74.50	74.50	AEG	74.50	74.50	74.50	ABN	74.50	74.50	74.50	ABN	74.50	74.50	74.50	ABN	74.50	74.50	74.50	ABN	74.50	74.50	74.50
ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50
ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50
ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50
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ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50	ALC	74.50	74.50	74.50
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SPORTS

Niekro, DiPino Blank Padres As Astros' Pitching Stays Hot

United Press International
HOUSTON — Joe Niekro and Frank DiPino combined on a three-hitter in pitching the Houston Astros to their fourth shutout in their last six games, a 2-0 triumph over the San Diego Padres here Monday night.

Niekro (4-5) allowed runners in only the second and eighth innings.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In gaining his third victory in his last four decisions, DiPino registered his fifth save.

Houston took a 1-0 lead against Dave Dravecky (9-4) in the first on a leadoff triple by Omar Moreno and a single by Dickie Iton. The Astros got their other two in the fourth when Jose Cruz walked, stole second and scored on Ray Knight's double to left-center.

The Padres wasted a double by Luis Salazar in the second and didn't get another hit until the eighth, when Tim Lincecum and Ruppert Jones singled to chase Niekro. But DiPino got pinch hitter Kirt Bevacqua on a liner to right field off Juan Bonilla on a grounder to first to end the threat.

Dodgers 5, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a five-hitter and Steve Yeager and Mike Marshall hit back-to-back home runs to spark Los Angeles to a 5-1 victory over the Reds.

Pirates 4, Expos 3

In Pittsburgh, pinch hitter Richie Hebner doubled home the tying run and scored the game-winning run on a seventh-inning error by third baseman Tim Lincecum as the Pirates registered a 4-3 verdict over Montreal.

Cubs 7, Mets 3

In New York, Jay Johnstone

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

St. Louis 26 36 527 10

Philadelphia 25 37 509 11

Chicago 24 38 474 12

Pittsburgh 23 39 467 13

New York 22 40 458 14

Los Angeles 21 41 451 15

Atlanta 20 42 444 16

Houston 19 43 437 17

Cincinnati 18 44 430 18

San Diego 17 45 423 19

San Francisco 16 46 416 20

Montreal 15 47 409 21

St. Paul 14 48 402 22

Washington 13 49 395 23

Arizona 12 50 388 24

San Diego 11 51 381 25

Los Angeles 10 52 374 26

San Francisco 9 53 367 27

Montreal 8 54 360 28

St. Paul 7 55 353 29

Washington 6 56 346 30

Arizona 5 57 339 31

San Diego 4 58 332 32

Los Angeles 3 59 325 33

San Francisco 2 60 318 34

Montreal 1 61 311 35

St. Paul 0 62 304 36

Washington 0 63 297 37

Arizona 0 64 290 38

San Diego 0 65 283 39

Los Angeles 0 66 276 40

San Francisco 0 67 269 41

Montreal 0 68 262 42

St. Paul 0 69 255 43

Washington 0 70 248 44

Arizona 0 71 241 45

San Diego 0 72 234 46

Los Angeles 0 73 227 47

San Francisco 0 74 220 48

Montreal 0 75 213 49

St. Paul 0 76 206 50

Washington 0 77 199 51

Arizona 0 78 192 52

San Diego 0 79 185 53

Los Angeles 0 80 178 54

San Francisco 0 81 171 55

Montreal 0 82 164 56

St. Paul 0 83 157 57

Washington 0 84 150 58

Arizona 0 85 143 59

San Diego 0 86 136 60

Los Angeles 0 87 129 61

San Francisco 0 88 122 62

Montreal 0 89 115 63

St. Paul 0 90 108 64

Washington 0 91 101 65

Arizona 0 92 94 66

San Diego 0 93 87 67

Los Angeles 0 94 80 68

San Francisco 0 95 73 69

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St. Paul 0 167 0 141

Washington 0 168 0 142

Arizona 0 169 0 143

San Diego 0 170 0 144

Los Angeles 0 171 0 145

San Francisco 0 172 0 146

Montreal 0 173 0 147

St. Paul 0 174 0 148

Washington 0 175 0 149

Arizona 0 176 0 150

San Diego 0 177 0 151

Los Angeles 0 178 0 152

San Francisco 0 179 0 153

Montreal 0 180 0 154

St. Paul 0 181 0 155

Washington 0 182 0 156

Arizona 0 183 0 157

San Diego 0 184 0 158

Los Angeles 0 185 0 159

San Francisco 0 186 0 160

Montreal 0 187 0 161

St. Paul 0 188 0 162

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San Diego 0 191 0 165

Los Angeles 0 192 0 166

San Francisco 0 193 0 167

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Arizona 0 197 0 171

San Diego 0 198 0 172

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San Francisco 0 200 0 174

Montreal 0 201 0 175

St. Paul 0 202 0 176

Washington 0 203 0 177

Arizona 0 204 0 178

San Diego 0 205 0 179

Los Angeles 0 206 0 180

San Francisco 0 207 0 181

Montreal 0 208 0 182

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San Diego 0 212 0 186

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San Francisco 0 214 0 188

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